THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,308—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY. APRIL 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th April	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	8500
8th "	MANTUA	10685	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9606
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	....
24th "	DEVANHA	9092	MALWA	10853
1st July	HIMALAYA	9896	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are granted on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
S. City of York	7705	April 24	* April 21
S. Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
S. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
S. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
S. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
S. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
S. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
S. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
S. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
S. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
S. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
S. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
S. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
S. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
S. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
S. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
S. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
S. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
S. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
S. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 20

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess. Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	13th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	14th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	17th April	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 17th April, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3305	M. Dabscvich	15th April 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	26th April.
Austria	7388	J. Raicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 625*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Thoren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khorou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	12th July
Khorou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 1 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon		shanghai
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Hankow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Yokohama
Penang	Batavia	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either sex) suppressing injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5⅜×3½×1⅜, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5½×2⅔, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE Boxes combined, 11×7½×4½, Rs. 384.
TOBACCO BOXES—Rs. 17/8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 34. Spring or Grip lids. Oblong or circular.
" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
ASH TRAYS—Rs. 6/8, 7/8, 28.
MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT CROSS BUNS FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

Please register your orders early AT

PEARSE & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037. Established 1872.

EASTER

HOT CROSS BUNS,

at 1, 2 & 4 Annas each.

A LARGE QUANTITY

will also be ready for immediate supply.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa.
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	Nakuru, British East Africa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescant drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "LANGTON HALL."

ARRIVED on the 12th April, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1911.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1911.

To

SHAPOORJI BROACHA, ESQ.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—WE, the Undersigned, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, at an early date, in order to decide what steps shall be taken by the City to commemorate the visit of HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR and HIS CONSORT to India, in December next, and to raise a public subscription for the purpose.

B. Scott.
Louis P. Russell.
N. G. Chandavarkar.
S. L. Batchelor.
D. D. Davar.
F. C. Beaman.
J. J. Heaton.
L. J. Robertson.
Cowasjee Jehangir.
Sasoon David.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
G. C. Plinston.
Kaikhoshroo Manekji Minocher.
J. T. Otaka.
E. J. Hawke.
Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.
F. L. Sprott.
D. E. Wacha.
H. R. Greaves.
J. S. Forbes.
Mahomed Hajibhoy Lalji.
E. L. Sale.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
J. A. Jaffrey.
Dinshaw Petit.
Pherozshaw M. Mehta.
C. H. Armstrong.
D. J. Tata.
H. E. E. Procter.
Vithaldas D. Thakersey.
Narotum Morarji Goculdas.
K. E. Dadachanji.
C. H. Setalvad.
A. G. Dovey.
J. Begbie.
Stanley Reed.
N. Igarashi.
Haji Sulleman Abool Wahed.
P. R. Cadell.
Khetsey Khirsey.
J. P. Orr.
Manmohundas Ramji.
L. Volkart.
T. Ibukiyoma.
Jehangir B. Murzban.
F. F. Gordon.
S. M. Edwardes.
W. L. Graham.
R. D. Tata.
W. J. H. Hegarty.
Ramnarayan Harnandrai.

and others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1911, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th, 15th and 17th instant, those days being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH APRIL, 1911, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAIL SAILING FROM BOMBAY ON 22ND APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, leaving Delhi at 8-15 A.M., on the 20th April, and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the Special from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this Special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the day this Special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartmen's can be arranged by the Special, but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie, carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1911, at 4 P.M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st December, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and M. Nissim.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1911, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 13th to 27th April 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
A. G. DOVEY,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Castor Oil" for the supply of 770 tons of PURE CASTOR OIL, (the first Consignment to be not less than 100 tons and the remainder in 11 monthly Consignments of 60 tons each, for a period of 12 months commencing from the 15th June 1911), are invited to reach the Office of the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 25th April 1911, at which place, time and date, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

2. Form of tender showing the specification of oil required and other conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the form of tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt of earnest money or with foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 30th March 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 14th instant (Good Friday).

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty and a BONUS of Rupees forty per share, for the year ended 31st December, 1910, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1911, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 12 April 1911 on production of Share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

For the Bombay Company Limited,
E. J. HAWKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld,

Bombay, 12th April, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., fancy articles, such as dolls, toys, game, plated ware, handbags, photo-frames and albums, cash-boxes, jewel-boxes, bird cages, bronze figures, fans, baba chairs and perambulators, feather fans, writing cases, rocking horse, picture frames, vases, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Bhavan, Khatao Road, Colaba Reclamation, near Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware crockeryware, best plated-ware, dining-table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirae, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, London-made ornaments, carpets also open carved blackwood furniture, etc., the property of Dr. E. F. Underwood, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Colbhat Lane near Kalbadevi, known as Tara Naikin's Oart.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st day of April next, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Vasantrao Madhavrao, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 27th November, 1909, the following very valuable landed property at the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Colbhat Lane, known as "Tara Naikin's Oart or Tillewady, in the Town and Island, and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2722) two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 225, and New Survey, No. 134, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C. Ward, under Ward Nos. 3087 to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10,11,13,15,17,19,21,23 and bounded on or towards the north partly by the property of Purshotum Vishram Mowji, and partly by the property of the confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral De Esparance, on or towards the south by the Chewoolwadi Road, on or towards the west by the property of Tukaram Javji Dadaji and others, and on or towards the east by the property of Shantaram Narayan and others, executors of the will of Narayan Wassudeo.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street within the Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 13th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagee Mr. Domingo Manuel Mascarenhas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dinshaw Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla, Bai Maneckbai Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla and Khurshedbai Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of January, 1910, the following landed properties viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent and pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhai Bomonjee Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 358-46 New Nos. 341—Old 317 10 Survey Nos. 707-708 and New Survey Nos.—and 9144 bounded on or towards the east by the house of Dhobi Cullian, on or towards the west by a public passage known as Tabak's Pole, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabji Eduljee Madon and on or towards the south by the house lately of Bachoobai widow of Bamanji Cawasji Tabak and now belonging to the mortgagors being the premises next hereinafter described and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2416 and Street No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurent 170—square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon standing, consisting of a ground floor and four upper stories, situate lying and being in Bamanji Lane within the Fort of Bombay in Maka Tabak's Pole which said land is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 358, New No. 5341, Old Survey No. 707, New Survey No.—and which 9144 said messuage is numbered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2417 and Street No. 50, and which premises are bounded on the east by the premises of Jeswan Cullian, on the west by the passage of Maka Tabak's Pole, on the north by the premises herebefore first described and on the south by the premises of Hirjibhoy Rustamji Tabak and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bachoobai, widow of Bamanji Cowasji Tabak and her tenants and now in that of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 25, Medaw Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 13th April, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

1911		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jany. 1	To Balance with Chartered Bank	365	12	2	...	...	...
	Do. Bombay Bank Poona	1,337	13	9	1,703	9	11
	INCOME.						
April. 10	To Donation a/c... ...	...	...	...	3,833	...	...
	,, Entries a/c	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
	,, Season ticket a/c ...	...	...	...	110	...	...
	,, Gate money a/c ...	...	...	...	632	...	...
	,, Sale proceeds of Programmes	...	...	...	307	...	...
	Total ...	—	...	...	7,835	9	11

1911	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
April. 10	By Prizes a/c	3,514	...	...
	,, Ground a/c	1,245	3	4
	,, Band a/c	118	...	...
	,, Refreshments a/c ...	21	10	...
	,, Advertisements a/c ...	117	1	...
	,, Printing a/c	381	...	...
	,, Postages a/c	17	10	...
	,, Office and Petty expenses a/c	328	0	6
	,, Rosettes a/c	79	4	...
	,, Balance in hand and in Bombay Bank ...	2,012	13	1
	Total ...	7,835	9	11

Audited and Found Correct.
NUSSERWANJI, BAPOOJI TACHAKRA,
Auditor.
Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

G. LUCAS, Captain,
A. H. M. WILSON, Lieut.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hind Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

SACRED CONCERT
GOOD FRIDAY,
14TH APRIL AT 9-15 P. M.
Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT.

ARTISTES.

Pianoforte.....MRS. BEN HICK
Violin.....SIGNOR SAVINI
'Cello.....MR. B. C. RASIS
Vocal.....MISS HARTLE
CAPT. DRUMMOND
EDWIN GELLET.
HORACE A. DENNIS.

ADMISSION As. 8.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE SENSATION OF THE CITY.
THE GREAT FILM
"THE FALL OF TROY."

Ask your friends that visited us on Saturday and Sunday nights.
One Universal Opinion Expressed.
"IT'S A MASTERPIECE OF ART"
Without doubt the Greatest Film Ever seen in Bombay.
Come and see for Yourselves.
ALSO
Our new Progamme of all Star Pictures.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPUAR PRICES.

THERE WILL BE
NO PERFORMANCE
ON
GOOD FRIDAY.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
MONDAY, 17th April—(Bank Holiday).
MORNING SESSION, 9 to 11
with Band:
TUESDAY, 18th APRIL,
THE VERY LAST
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1008 of 1910.

Madan Gopinath.....Plaintiff,
vs.
Gopinath Balwant.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the side of Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5965, 5966 and 5967, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Sumbhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Settiba, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and coaditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, WHEAT, DHALL & ROD IRON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's. Patent Slip, next to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co's. Wharf Mazagon, under General Average.

Ex s.s. "Netravati," slightly damaged by fire and water.

L K 83 bags rice.
223
C M
,, ,, —
193 27 bags rice.
,, ,, —
,, ,, — 43 bags rice.
195
,, ,, — 1 bag rice.
,, ,, —
C M 154 bags.
L K 19 bags wheat
195
C M
L K 7 bags dhall.
,, ,, —
,, ,, —
A E 7 bundles rod iron.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. B. C. Shed, Uncleared Warehouse, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned.—

Ex. s.s. "Rotenfels."

Empire—74 barrels lubricating oil. A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooa Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS. WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3 3s. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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FOR SALE.

FURNITURE to be SOLD IN FLAT, in best part of Byculla. FLAT TO BE LET, if required, from 1st May 1911. Apply to Box No. 2701, care of this Paper.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...	6,514 for	£. 1,966,2[illegible]
New Premiums (1909) ...		,, 90,5[illegible]
Surplus on transactions for above period		,, 273,11[illegible]
Annual Income ...		,, 1,422,6[illegible]
Assets ...		,, 10,315,9[illegible]
Total Payments under Policies		,, 25,606,5[illegible]

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. C. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 11.] [BOMBAY, April 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 13-16		1-8
do. Ditto ...	96 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96 1-2	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' peace...	24 5-8	unchgd	
do. in New York ...	53 1-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-39 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20-45	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-86 1-4	unchgd	
Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th	altd to	
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-2	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet, Steady.
COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Fair demand.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady with a good demand.	
Total Sales	...	9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1,000
Imports	...	13,000
Mid Americans	...	7-25+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7-65	7-65	7-59	7-55	7-31
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6-99	6-85	6-80	6-78	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	18,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	14,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14-70—05
Futures—Month of May ...	Advanced on commission house buying and decline1 on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of July ...	14-34—07
	14-54—06

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	...14-39—10
Do. do May	...14-67—03
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...33+1-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...32 5-8+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... 33 1-8 nett.
Do. Month—April.
Buyers &c.—Done.—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 3-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...44—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.. 46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June. —unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 39 1-4—
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers. unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...69 3-4+1 1-4
Do. Months—March-April—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...65 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
New York Fair-Rio (No. 7 quality). 12—unchgd
INDIA—
Para Rubber ...5-3—Sellers.—Value.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 66
Yellow Metal ...£ 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£54 7-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal..... 10s.
METALS—
"Nom."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F.
In tin double bags. ...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Steady moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India 13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Little offering. Only limited business.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F
India ...14 6 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...April-August.
Tone—Fair business at steady rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta
and Bombay ...12 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—
General Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Sova	1,050	Busreh	S A M Meer
Gold Coins ...	208	do	do
Rupees.....	4,305	do	do
6 Packgs Sova	21,720	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	8,898	do	do
Rupees.....	6,200	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 12th April, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	75	88,745
B B and C I Railway ...	38	41,558

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is a little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are not offering freely at our quotation, but Banks are not doing better. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. mid May
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-4
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has been quiet but steady throughout the day at 96 1-8 to 3-16 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement, closing prices being as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	2 0
Settlement ...	... "	96	3 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday rates in London for Bar Silver closed unchanged at 24 1-2 for ready and 24 5-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-8. The local market opened at 62 3-8 ex-duty for ready and has advanced during the day closing firm as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 9 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 11 0
" 2nd "	...	"	62 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Owing to the less favourable advices from America, the market opened quiet, with prices for contracts rather lower than our yesterday's closing quotations. Very little business has been done during the day, and at the close rates are more or less nominal as under.
There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton, both by exporters and mills, but many holders are less inclined to meet the demand, except at an advance. The turn over at Colaba was moderate.
QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 349-50	April
Do do do ...	...	" 348	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	" 303	do
F G do do ...	...	" 296	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	...	" 319	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	" 304-5	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	...	" 348	do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	" 337	do
Do M G do ...	...	" 343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 307	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	" 311	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 283	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	19,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7-64	7-64	7-60	7-55
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7-82	6-98	6-83	6-79	6-77
—01	—01	—02	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market has again fluctuated but closes firm as under with a good business doing.
We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 11 1	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	" 12 11	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	6 14	6 R. T.
Yellow Gusarat ...	"	7 12	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet ut steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 8	0
Mimbara ...	"	53 0	0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	"	55 0	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	49 0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43 8	0

POPPYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 1	0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs.	10 12	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—Market steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34 0	0
Forward	... Rs.	7 1	0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—Market quiet but steady. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 23 0 0 to 24 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—Market quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	43 0	0
Small	... Rs.	41 8	0

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—
White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 11 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1 620
Bank of India ...	...	...	64
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	77 1-2
Indian Special ...	...	...	50 3-4

MILLS.

Finlay Mills ...	...	...	222 1-2 X. D.
Kohinoor ...	...	...	635

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 1-4
Tata L. & S. Co. Ld. Ord. ...	49
Oriental Govt. S L & Co.... ...	286 1-4 C. D

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	475

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., Tuesday:—

Cotton ...	...	...	12,095 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	14,524 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	69,436 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	10,614 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	857 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	993 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	3,622 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	8,071 "
Rice ...	...	...	38,195 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	6,336 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	10,847 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	27 "
Gram ...	...	...	6,458 "
Joowar ...	...	...	749 "
Maize ...	...	...	811 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th April.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£15,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th April 1911, by Council Bills	£ 710,515
Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1911 to 31st March 1912	£15,089,485

An Englishman, calling himself Hamilton Crisp, has been sentenced at Paris, to two years' imprisonment for attacking and attempting to rob a messenger, who was sent to an hotel with £800 worth of jewels for his inspection.

The 19th March was observed as "Peace Sunday" throughout Great Britain, and from most pulpits sermons were delivered expressing cordial approbation of the idea of a general Treaty of Arbitration between that country and the United States.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., all P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

First Annual Report.

The following annual report will be submitted to the statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. on Tuesday next :—
The Company was registered on November 7th, with a share capital of Rs. two crores divided as follows : 10,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 1,00,00,000 ; 10,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
As intended at the time of the registration of the Company the directors have resolved to issue for the present only 6,000 preference shares of the total nominal value of Rs. 1,20,00,000. All the 6,000 ordinary shares have been taken up, and only 974 preference shares still remain to be subscribed for. In addition to this, the Company has placed 56 lakhs of debentures bearing interest at 5 1-2 per cent. Mr. H. P. Gibbs has been appointed the General Manager of the Company. Government have been approached for the acquisition of lands required, and an agreement with Government will shortly be executed. Government have sanctioned the increase of the electric pressure on the transmission line from a maximum of 60,000 volts to a maximum of 100,000 volts. Surveys and re-surveys have been in progress all the time with a view to economies on the duet line and elsewhere. Designs for quarters for officers are being proceeded with. Messrs. Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E. C., have been assigned the contracts for the supply, laying and maintenance of cables. For the remaining electric work, tenders are due on May 1, at the London Offices of Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and Co, the Construction Engineers.
The work on the hydraulic part of the undertaking is being carried out by Messrs Pauling and Company, Limited of 26, Victoria Street, London, who report that a fair amount of progress has alreay been made as shown below :—The average number of men on the works during March was 3,000 per day.
Walwhan Dam.—The excavation of the foundations is being carried on over a length of about 1,500 feet, the width of the trench being 50 feet. The building of masonry will be commenced on about April 10th and it is hoped that a large portion of the excavation will be filled in before the monsoon.
Lonavla Dam.—The excavation is in progress over nearly the whole length of the dam masonry has commenced on March 8th and the contractors expect to fill in that part which is most liable to be flooded before the monsoon.
Shirawta Tunnel.—The exit and entrance cuts are both in hand and in addition shafts are being sunk at either end in order to enable actual tunnelling to be commenced before the monsoon and arrangements are being made which will allow this work to be continued during the rains.
A large amount of building materials—sand, lime and stone are being accumulated in order that there shall be no delay in recommencing work after the monsoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 38 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, King King and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Mantua s—500 cwts myrabollams, and 60 bales hemp Ebji Oomersey ; 325 bales hemp, J N Capadia 2,090 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—1,485 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 4000 cwts wheat Louis, Dreyfus and Co.
Dumbea s—5 cases wax photograph cylinder, the Anglo-Indian Supply and Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Cecil s—5,803 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Ariadine Christine s—28,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,750 cwts castorseed, and 22,873 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,100 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 2,025 cwts cottonseed, Parikh Brothers and Co; 4,115 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co; 6,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,401 cwts cottonseed S Toolsidas.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Haigh Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyed and Co.
Blakmoor s—2080 cwts myrabollams, Waghji Becher.
FOR ANTWERP.
Torrington s—2,528 cwts myrabollams, 75 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.
Chanda s—22,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Armenia s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoi and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Warteufels s—17 bales cotton, C Domador, 11 tons cattle horns, Towner and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 732 cwts gum S Cooverjee, 43 bales cotton, P Denian.
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Counters-Warwick s—1,006 cwts rapeseed, 2,012 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.
Hindustan s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Praga s—12,000 casks animal guts Ad Meyer.
FOR KOBE.
Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currani and Co; 100 bales cotton the Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell; 500 bales cotton, G Goculdass; 2,352 bales cotton; The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Capri s—260 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Hakata Maru s—500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
FOR OSAKA.
Hakata Maru s—700 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co. 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co and 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1,080 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FOR HONGKONG.
Capri s—60 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Hakata Maru s—1,467 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hakata Maru s—350 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Capri s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 13th April.
154. Arms Return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accontrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.
156. Regtl. Committee Meeting.—A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at the B V A Club on Tuesday next 18th instant at 7 p.m.
E. P CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 13th April.
301. The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 23rd instant and the Ranges will be available for practice on 15th, 17th and 19th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
302. Arms—Members in possession of Arms and Accoutremeats must return the same to Head-Quarters at once.
303. Meeting.—There will be a Sergeants' Mess Meeting at Head-Quarters on Friday, 14th instant at 7 p.m.
304. Easter Holidays.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday the 14th, 15th, and 17th instant on account of Easter holidays (except for urgent work).
305. Resignation.—No. 6720 Vol. J E Holdsworth, 'G' Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.
306. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.
A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.
GOODWIN—April 6, at 4, Auckland Square, Calcutta, the wife of A E Goodwin, of a daughter.

DEATH.
PEAL—March 29, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, U P, Major R H Peal, V D, of Thanet Villa, aged 72.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Public meeting in the Town Hall, regarding the Reception of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in Bombay in December, 4-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11, p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Iliad.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim : "There is no way to success but to take off your coat and work all day—and every day."—Emerson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, which left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 5 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

CUTCH MANDVI HIGH SCHOOL FUND.—From Sheth Hansraj Damodar Toprani Rs. 400 ; previously acknowledged Rs. 9,605.

THE ANJUMANI-I-ISLAM.—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, was "At Home" last evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, where a number of leading Mahomedan gentlemen were invited to meet his Excellency General Nizami Pacha.

THE SALOMBRE FIRE.—The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya has arranged to give a public concert on Saturday, the 15th instant at 6 p. m. at the Framji Cowasji Hall under the presidentship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and it is proposed to give the whole proceeds towards the relief of sufferers from the Salombre Fire.

AN ACCIDENT.—Mr. Reginald Arthur Major, fifth Engineer on board the s.s. "Delta," was working in the engine-room of the vessel on Tuesday evening, when he accidentally fell from the place where he was working on to a platform below, a height of about ten feet. He sustained a fracture of his collar bone and an incised wound on the head and was removed to the European General Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—The question regarding the Bhavnagar Bunder has now been definitely settled in favour of the Bhavnagar State, it being decided that the Bunder should be treated as a free port.—A woman of the Mahomedan community died from the effects of burns, sustained whilst cooking her food.—The Chaitari Purnama Fair commenced on the sacred hills of Shitcunza and was visited by a large number of Shravaks, coming from a distance in trains, by hundreds.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Nathu Girdhar, a Hindu boy aged six years. It appeared from evidence that on the 6th instant a number of labourers were engaged in felling a tree in the compound of the Muzzafferabad Hall in Procter Street, Grant-Road. As the tree was likely to fall in the street, two labourers were posted with a line to keep off the traffic. The deceased ran into the line and was trying to go to the other side, when the tree fell on him and he was injured. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ..... Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture ..... Tancredi	Rossini
A. Pfeif Lied Fruhlingslaft	Strauss
B. Serecade. Andalouss	Eilenberg
Selection ... Harry Lauder's Songs ...	Ord Hume
Valse Lente. Rouge et Noir.....	Lotter
Selection ... Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Galop ..... Akrobaten	Zikoff

DIVINE SERVICE.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.
Good Friday.
8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m. Litany and address on the seven Words.
6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Beni Israel Work (Z.B.M.M.)

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland.
Good Friday.
11 a. m. Morning Service.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dungri	9	6	24
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	8	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	9	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	8	5	17
G Mahim and Worli	8	5	15
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	6	10
Total.....	58	41	125
This day last year	46	37	134

In the South African Union Senate, while the Mines Regulations Bill was under consideration, the Labourites submitted an amendment prohibiting work at mining batteries on Sundays. The Senate rejected the amendment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Municipal Standing Committee.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corpotation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman, presiding.
The Committee approved of the Commissioner accepting the tender of Mulji Haridas and Co., for the supply of iron and steel bars for Rs. 8,342.

A STABLE-KEEPER'S GRIEVANCE.
Consideration was given to the petition of Bai Gangabai, wife of Tatia Ramchandra to Corporation regarding the refusal by the Commissioner to renew her license for a milch cattle stable at Jaifal wadi, Tardeo.
An objection was taken by Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy against the stables.
The Commissioner after duly inquiring into the matter refused to grant the license.
The Committee resolved to forward the petition to the Corporation with the recommendation that it be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

DR. SUKHIA'S COMPLAINT.
Dr. Sukhia had addressed the following letter to the Secretary:—
"In consequence of the certain procedure adopted for the issue of the Standing Committee Agenda, and that adopted at the last meeting, I am constrained to write as below :—
"That the Agenda was circulated to members so late on the night previous to the day of the meeting, that there was hardly any time at the disposal of members who desired to go prepared at the meeting. You informed me on being questioned that such is the usual procedure and that on certain occasions the Agenda can only reach the hands of members so late as 10 p. m. in the night preceding the day of the meeting. That the business at the last meeting on the 5th instant, was disposed of with so unseemly haste that all the twenty-eight items were dealt with in four and a half minutes, exclusive of the time occupied by the speeches of the Chairman-elect and the retiring Chairman. Some of these items were very important from a financial or a sanitary point of view, and before I could catch the Chairman's eye he passed on to the following item after item, and finished the agenda, disposing of all the items within four and a half minutes. It was not only surprising but really very disappointing. I do not think the Legislature had ever thought of spending public money for a business of such an insignificant time when they specially provided a decent fee of 2 G. Ms. for every weekly meeting of the Standing Committee. There are various matters which, under the Act, are left to the sole approval of the Standing Committee, which in the words of the Chairman "is expected to facilitate the work of the Corporation," but the manner in which the business was disposed of at the last meeting, instead of facilitating the work of the Corporation has not only eventually enhanced it, but has also placed the Chairman in such a position before the Corporation as would not enable him to give satisfactory explanation in regard to certain items when questioned by the Corporation at their meetings. I hope it may not be misunderstood that I wish to unnecessarily protract the sittings of the Committee or to prolong discussion on every item, however, insignificant it may be, nor am I willing to discuss any of them at a great length, but at the same time I may say that for the conscientious, efficient and proper discharge of the duties entrusted to the Standing Committee by the Act, members may be allowed a reasonable time, if necessary with a time-limit, to obtain at the meeting requisite information and to come to satisfactory solutions of important matters before they are voted upon both for the public good and in the interests of all concerned. Please lay this letter before the Standing Committee and the Corporation at their next meetings."
The Chariman, criticising the letter, said : As regards this item I would like to say a few words. In the first place the members of the Committee will agree with me that Dr. Sukhia might have done better had he postponed his criticisms on the manner in which the Standing Committee conducts its business until he had attended at least half a dozen meetings. As it is, he has come forward with strictures in his letter which he has written just after his very first attendance at this Board. Dr. Sukhia says that the last meeting finished its business in 4 1-2 minutes, and that there were 28 items on the Agenda paper. Now what Dr. Sukhia has to remember is, if there were any one of the 28 items which called for any special comment, and secondly, if at all there was any attempt at rushing through the business. Only a week ago I had occasion to compliment the Secretary in the thorough manner in which he sends us all the papers. They are so well prepared that the members find it very easy to follow them and come thoroughly prepared either to make suggestions in regard to any particular item or to be further enlightened. The Committee consists of business men, perhaps as busy, if not busier than Dr. Sukhia, who not only appreciate the value of their own time but have an equal regard for the time of other members and, it is, therefore, that the work of the Standing Committee is conducted expeditiously, but at the same time very efficiently. Dr. Sukhia gives four and a half minutes as the time taken at the last meeting. Perhaps he is not aware that the Secretary is in the habit of recording the time of every single meeting and his records show that the meeting complained of lasted for 17 minutes. I have with me here a memo prepared by the Secretary giving the time taken by every single meeting of the Committee during the whole of last year and the average time taken is 25·7 minutes and this excludes time spent on sub-committee meetings, which sometimes last considerably long. After this explanation I hope Dr. Sukhia will see the uselessness of his remarks and will soon learn to fall in line with the other members. As Chairman, I shall be prepared to hear him on any item he may have to say anything about, but at the same time I trust that he will have due consideration for the members who I repeat are business men and with whom time is money. Dr. Sukhia said that according to rules, the Agenda must be in the hands of members at least two days previously, so that they might be enabled to move substantive propositions.
The Chairman said that according to one of their rules any two members might verbally or by letter give notice of the postponement of consideration of any of the items; and this was frequently done.
The Committee then adjourned.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Suit Withdrawn.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.
The suit brought by Hirabai Dinshaw Baria against her husband Dinshaw Bejonji Baria for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty was called on for hearing.
Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pirojshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Minocher, Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.
Mr. Kanga said that the parties had come to an arrangement and the suit was to be withdrawn. A deed of separation was prepared and it would be signed in due course. In the deed the wife's maintenance was provided for.
In answer to his Lordship, counsel said he did not think that any complications would arise in future.
His Lordship took a note of what Mr. Kanga said and remarked that the suit would stand dismissed. No order was made as to costs.

CLAIM FOR POSSESSION.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson disposed of the suit brought by Muncherji Pestonji Choksey against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the possession of a certain piece of land, and damages.
The facts of this case have already been reported.
His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, in delivering his judgment followed a decision of the Bombay Court and held that the plaintiff was entitled to the possession.
His Lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiff for possession, and for Rs. 250 as damages brought in Court by the defendant and costs.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India (Countess of Dufferin's Fund) was held yesterday in the Government House, Malabar Hill, Her Excellency Lady Clarke presiding.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.
The following is the Committee's report :—The Committee offer a hearty welcome to H. E. Lady Clarke, who has assumed the office of President. The year 1909 will always stand out in the annals of the Bombay Branch as one which brought prosperity to the Training School for Nurses at the Cama Hospital. At the annual general meeting held on 28th February 1910, His Excellency the President read the following letter which the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., had addressed through Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy to him as President:—"The Execut

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Messageries Maritime Co's steamer Dumbea, 3,119 tons, Captain Rebufat arrived in Bombay Harbour on Wednesday from Sidney March 20 with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic Company's steamer Nairung, 2,863 tons Captain G. Peck, arrived in Bombay Harbour from Calcutta March 16 with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammudi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Geddie sailed on Wednesday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain E P Martin, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Seirstad, 617 tons Captain A Lursen, will sail to-day for Tuticorin with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 190 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf vice Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bodlewell, 2,299 tons, Captain S. E Smiles, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Langton Hall 2,988 tons Captain T. Clement arrived in Bombay Harbour on Wednesday from New Port March 24 with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain W. B. Morrison arrived in Bombay Harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon on March 30 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N.Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. McDearmid arrived in Bombay Harbour on Wednesday from Karachi April 10 with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Glenmoor 1,983 tons, Captain J.S. H. Rodgers sailed on Wednesday for Marseilles and Mary Port with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Cecil 2,210 tons, Captain J. Lovie sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp and Portsaid (for orders) with a general and same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, O S I, R N...Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 12.

Budris.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N Co
Caledonian ...2540 Melber .....M Maritimes & Co
Claverley.....2149 Creigh...Turner Morison & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Dumbea .....3219 Rebufat .....M M & Co
Ellerslie.....2187 Whitehead...W & A Graham & Co
Gaslar .....2743 Schioder.....Volkart Bros
Gymerlo.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Greemere .....2326 Hunter.....
Goalpara.....1358 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Geranis .....3143 Pesuh.....A L S N & Co
Hatumat.....3584 Peters .....Turner Morison & Co
Indiana .....3869 Tousal.....W & A Graham & Co
Langton Hall ..2382 Clement .....Killick Nixon & Co
Lings .....951 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Nairung.....2863 Peck .....T Morrison & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born .....Khan S N Co
Selectie.....2391 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Seirstad.....617 Larsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Singu.....1912 Morrison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Urlana.....3384 Carey.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waroonga ..1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cummlag	3108	Gourlay	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
B President	2086	Bremer	Zanzibar	16-4	A Strandes & Co
C&E Armenia	3386	Rohale	13-4		Hamburg via Karachi
W & A Graham & Co					
F Hakata Maru	8819	Mocker	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
H Naseri	912	Watson	P Gulf	12-4	B & P S N Co
K Haig Hall	3093	Owen	15-4		Dunkirk
W & A Graham & Co					
L Somali	1615	Staffen	Zanzibar	16-4	A S & Co
M Ardiane Christine	2162	Tindall	Hull	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Countess Warwick	2503	Prentices	Mostyn Deep	22-4	W & A G & Co
O Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	Antwerp	13-4	W & A Graham & Co
P Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Dunkirk	22-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	21-4	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circasia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	3718	Figari Hongkong	16-4	Rubattino Line	
4 B Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-4	Rubattino Line
5 Hindustan	2359	Mashall	Genoa	12-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Torrington	3619	Urddess	Antwerp	29-1	W & A Graham & Co
7 Prags	2386	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
9 Warteufels	2837	Reimers	Karachi	21-4	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
14 Dumra	762	Manley	Basreh	18-4	M M &Co
15 Lindula	2183	Stockwell	Durban	20-4	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	B'nager	12-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahadur	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	14-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Juba	134	Dawood	Goa	N F	Bo S N Co Ld Offside H
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	R S Ports	15-4	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Dumbea	Rebufat	Sydney, Mar 20
	Nairung	Peck	Calcutta, Mar 16
	Langton Hall	Clement	Newport, Mar 4
	Singu	Morrison	Rangoon, Mar 30
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Apr 10

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Urlana	Stockwell	Persian Gulf
	Hindostan	Marshall	Genoa
	Mahommadi	Geddie	Jeddah
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	Glenmoor	Rodgers	Mics & MaryPort
	Cecil	Lovik	Antwerp & Port Said (for order)

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday—
Steamer Scindia, for Liverpool &c.
" Hakata Maru, for China &c.
" a Mantua, for London.
" Langton Hall, for Marseilles etc.
" Singu, for Rangoon.
a To arrive.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Seirstad, Larsen, Tuticorin.
" Dumbea, Rebufat, Marseilles.
" Dumra, Manley, Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Bodlewell, Smiles, Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
5	Helias	Bangkok
"	Wolcanfels	Middlesbro
10	Thongwa	Straits
9	Blackwell	London
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
10	Waltarm	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, arrived at Marseilles, on Tuesday morning the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at 5 a.m., and the same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited, within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoia and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th April, 1911.

THE KING'S VISIT.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha, in accordance with a requisition, has convened a public meeting at the Town Hall this evening, for the purpose of considering steps to be taken to celebrate the visit of the King-Emperor in December next. As we stated the other day, His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside, and as the meeting is open to everybody who cares to go, we anticipate a crowded hall. As expressed in the requisition, the object of the meeting is "to decide what steps shall be taken by the City to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Consort to India, in December next, and to raise a public subscription for the purpose." But we take it that the propositions submitted to the meeting will suggest what Bombay shall do to celebrate the visit to Bombay, to impress upon people of all ages and of all classes, the importance and significance of His Majesty's visit, and that whatever else may be done the programme will include some spectacular fete which will appeal to the rising generation. We do not know if any improvement can be made on the plan adopted when the King, then Prince of Wales, visited us, but doubtless a Committee of workers, on which there will be new blood and an abundance of zeal, will be able to conceive something better and more appropriate. But treats to the poor, illuminations and fireworks in this country are considered essential, and a general fair on the maidan cannot well be dispensed with. If funds will run to the cost of constructing a triumphal arch on the bunder as a permanent memorial of the landing of the first King-Emperor, it will be well; but many men, many minds, and at this evening's meeting we may hear the expression of new and original ideas which may lead to realisation of the City's wish for a suitable commemoration of the occasion.

We need not fear that the meeting will not be well attended or that a ready response will not be made to the Sheriff's invitation. The people of India, and of Bombay in particular, are an appreciative people, and the visit of five years ago is still fresh in their memories. They remember with gratitude the kindly references King George, then Prince of Wales, made to them and their reception of him. Said he: "Would that I were able to in any way picture our arrival in Bombay, amidst the greetings and hearty acclamations of its cosmopolitan population, dressed in every conceivable colour, and all beneath the clearest blue of an Eastern sky. From November 9, the day of our brilliant reception on landing at Bombay, until the moment of our departure from Karachi, on March 19, we were welcomed everywhere with a display of enthusiasm and affection which profoundly touched us, and the memory of which will never fade from our minds. We are still more impressed by the unmistakeable proofs of genuine devotion and personal attachment to the King-Emperor." Words such as these are not likely to be forgotten and as hearty a reception will be given to King George, as King-Emperor, as was accorded him as Prince of Wales and heir-apparent to the throne. The reason of His Majesty's prospective visit, we may gather from the concluding sentences of his speech at the Guildhall five years ago, "I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visit of only four and a half months. Yet, I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day to go there, and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. And I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country; helping to break down prejudice; to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire." It is to gain a more accurate and intimate knowledge of the country, to assist towards a better understanding, to foster sympathy and brotherhood that His Majesty returns to us. And to secure that better understanding and closer union of hearts is the main object of his coming visit. Bombay we know will show its appreciation of the sentiment which actuates the King-Emperor and his Consort, and to-night's meeting will show that they mean to demonstrate this in a practical, tangible manner.

NAPOLEON AND ST. HELENA.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND, instead of returning to the scenes of his former triumphs, has recently been visiting South Africa, calling, on his return, at St. Helena, not for the sake of meditating on its decline or to suggest the means of restoring it to prosperity, but for the purpose of visiting the place where Napoleon spent the last years of his life. Napoleon and his career had ever a great fascination for Sir Mortimer, and he laments the condition in which he found places rendered almost sacred to him by association. Approached, the form of the island appears bold and striking. The cloud-capped hills seem to rise straight from the water and there are some fine outlying rocks. Running along the coast towards the landing place, Jamestown, dark cliffs of igneous rock cloven by bare narrow gullies are passed. Jamestown itself lies at the foot of one of these gullies, hemmed in by stony hillsides which rise at a very deep angle. To the right above the town is the old military station, now abandoned, to which leads a straight cliff ladder, and at the top of the gully stand gardens and cultivation. Beyond these, and nearly two thousand feet above the sea, are some dark trees and a straight-topped plateau—Longwood, Napoleon's last home. Passing "Briars," where Napoleon is said to have stayed when he first arrived, Sir Mortimer reached the spot which the exiled hero chose as his grave, and where his ashes lay for twenty years. The place is much changed, we are told, very unlike the pictures used to show it. The familiar willow-tree is gone and the grassy hollow in which the grave was dug is now surrounded by a ring of tall pines of various kinds with other trees beyond them. In the centre of the ring is the broad stone slab which covered the grave. A few red geraniums were growing round it and it was enclosed by a rusty black iron railing, with two or three broken points. Some ferns grew on the bank at one side of the hollow and below was the care-taker's house with a small kitchen garden. Over-head among the pines the wind made a sound like the distant murmur of the sea—a sad sound. The sky was grey and the mist was drifting about the hill-tops.

Longwood is desolate. As the visitor enters from the side he is first ushered into the saloon, a bare room with a fireplace. From this he passes on to a similar room, in which to the right is a railed space, where Napoleon died. It is surmounted by the well-known laurelled bust, "taken but evidently altered, from the cast made after death." The two saloons project from the house. In it is Napoleon's dining-room, a dark apartment seven or eight paces long. To the left is Napoleon's library, five paces square, says Sir Mortimer Durand—fourteen feet by twelve, according to Lord Rosebery. The private apartments are also small, quite bare of furniture or pictures, as is the rest of the house. But even this condition is better than the last. The French Consul, who is now in charge of Longwood, related to Sir Mortimer how the room in which Napoleon died was used to accommodate a chaff-cutting machine, and the bed-room as a stable. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Deason, an English farmer, whose family has held the neighbouring farm for many years. He now lives in the house which was General Bertrand's. "The empty squalid little house," writes Sir Mortimer, "was sad to see and the outlook from it inexpressibly dreary. A dull grey sky; dark, rocky hills with mist hanging about their tops, a wind-swept plateau, with few trees and those mostly stunted and warped. What a prison for the conqueror of Europe and for a sun-loving Italian." Little use reminding him that Wellington said Napoleon had the second best house in the island, and that he must a thousand times in his life have been very much worse lodged in his own headquarters.

The idea of refurnishing Longwood, as Washington's house was at Mount Vernon, occurred to Sir Mortimer Durand, who made enquiries on the subject while still at St. Helena. But he learnt that there are now very few relics of Napoleon's time to be found on the island, and it would be impossible to make any collection. The conclusion he arrived at therefore was "Better to leave the empty shell than alter it still further. It is saddening but it is better left alone." So perhaps is the subject, but Sir Mortimer cannot forbear reference to the controversy concerning the treatment of Napoleon and the character and conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe. Lord Rosebery's book fills him with indignation against the British Government of the day and its chosen representative. But Sir Mortimer does not close his eyes to the other side of the case. He recognises that Lowe was placed in a difficult position and had very strict orders. "If the solitude and responsibility of his post warped the judgment and sense of proportion of a man to whom nature had evidently given no sense of humour, it was hardly surprising. Napoleon, too, could be very tricky and very offensive to a man he disliked." But of the Government of that day magnanimity could scarcely be expected. Napoleon had desolated Europe for many years and not only the Government but the people had come to regard him more as a criminal than as anything else, and in their anxiety to prevent any further disturbance of the peace of the world, the Government showed itself vindictive and pitiless. As he escaped from Elba he might have escaped St. Helena, and whatever may be said now cannot undo the past. Our forefathers must bear the burden of obloquy if such they incurred; but even they now rest as Napoleon rests.

THE COTTON CROP.

ALTHOUGH the "Preliminary final report" of the American Government on cotton ginnings does not promise a plethora of cotton the result is much better than we were led to anticipate. The number of bales ginned is 11,941,000, and if records were perfectly kept this would represent what is called the commercial crop too, but the ginning returns are never complete. If this season is not a striking exception to its predecessors, says a Manchester contemporary, we must add two or three hundred thousand bales, which would bring the crop now being marketed to something between 12,100,000 and 12,250,000 bales. In November, Messrs. Neill Brothers estimated the crop at 11,600,000 bales, and the United States Agricultural Department followed in December with its estimate of 11,426,000 bales. Too much importance need not be attached to the forecast or to Messrs. Neill's, unless, indeed, something quite unprecedented has happened this year, such as a return by the ginners of more than they have ginned instead of less, or a determination on the part of holders to keep their cotton out of the market in spite of the high prices. But though Messrs. Neill cannot be right now without some kind of miracle, and many will blame them for adhering obstinately to a discredited estimate, there is no fiasco in being half a million bales wrong, and probably their estimate has been an effectual warning of the continuance of the high prices, even though in some small degree it has helped to maintain these. Anyhow, observes an expert, "we are not to have a cotton famine at present, and what we must now hope for, on the whole, though it has obvious disadvantages, is a gradual decline in the price of cotton, as it is realised that the next crop is going to be a good one."

The Government of Nyasaland have drawn up a code of rules under the cotton ordinance of last year for regulating the cultivation of cotton in the Protectorate. These rules, which have been submitted to the Cotton-growing Association and the Imperial Institute, and have been approved by both bodies, provide that no cotton-seed is to be issued to natives until it has been examined and approved by the Director of Agriculture. Even when this has been done, no person will be allowed to distribute the seed to natives for cultivation on Crown land without the express authority of the Governor. Furthermore, no person will be allowed to purchase native-grown cotton unless he has been licensed to do so by the Director of Agriculture. Even when the cotton has been purchased it will have to be inspected before removal by the Resident of the district or by an officer of the Agricultural Department, and the purchaser must be prepared to give all the information regarding the growth and ginning of the cotton that the inspecting officer may require. These very stringent regulations are considered by the authorities to be necessary effectually to prevent the introduction or distribution within the Protectorate of any cotton seed not free from defect or taint.

*** TO-MORROW being Good Friday, our offices will be closed. In consequence there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning.

MR. BEATSON-BELL will act as Chief Secretary in Eastern Bengal and Assam vice Mr. Nathan, who goes on seven months' leave.

THE Nawab of Rampur has given a donation of Rs. 50,000 for the Unani Vaidia Medical College, which it is proposed to be started in Delhi.

THE Government of India has embarked on an exhaustive investigation into the causes of the increase in civil expenditure during the past ten years.

Some twenty-five arrests, some of them of moneyed men, are reported in connection with certain recent house searches in the Bhangs Police Circle in Faridpur, bail being allowed in most of the cases.

THE first issue of the subsidised journal "Sulav Samachar" will appear on Friday. The Chief Magistrate on Wednesday granted a declaration to its printer, Motiram, of Messrs. Golab Sing and Sons, and it was exempted from a deposit under the Press Act.

THE case in which the Raja of Narjole and his two pleaders were charged with fabricating a document at the instance of a tenant, was disposed of on Wednesday, by the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore. The prosecution having failed to substantiate the charges, the accused were discharged.

No fresh news has reached Calcutta about the Abor massacre. A Dibrugarh correspondent states that the punitive expedition may not be sent against the Abors until autumn, as it is practically impossible to carry on operations during the rains.

THE appointment of a Mahomedan to the post of assistant in the Dinajpur Collectorate has led to an unprovoked assault on the Shiristadar. Panchanan Das, an apprentice, finding that his claims had been superseded, approached the Shiristadar, abused him, and eventually assaulted him. The matter is under judicial enquiry.

THE trial of a Sinhalese man charged with the murder of Mr. P. A. W. Mainwaring, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ceylon, terminated in Colombo on the 7th instant in the prisoner being found guilty, unanimously by the special jury, and he was sentenced to death.

DURING the past fifteen months the French Naval Department has sold five obsolete battleships, 15 destroyers, 50 torpedoes, 7 submarines and 16 other vessels, of a total displacement of 130,000 tons. These vessels cost originally £12,000,000, and their sale realised £400,000.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Anglo-German Rapprochement.

BERLIN, MARCH 24.

THERE was a very significant difference between the Navy Debates in the House of Commons this year and those of 1909. Two years ago not only the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, seized the opportunity for a "violent attack on a friendly Great Power" (to quote the words of Mr. Lough M. P.), but the first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, insiststed on his misleading statements about the acceleration of the German building programme despite the official protests of the German Imperial authorities. It is now evident that he was wrong when he stated that Germany would have seventeen Dreadnoughts afloat in the spring of 1911, instead of the thirteen of the programme. When pressed by some debaters, he now admitted that there was no reason to believe that Germany ever contemplated to enlarge the fleet beyond the plan laid down in the Naval Building Act and that he was mistaken in drawing his conclusions from the published estimates. That he went so far as to admit that, may be explained by his positive assertion that he high-water mark of the Naval Bill has now been reached. A German Radical paper argued from Mr. McKenna's innuendo: "It almost makes the impression as though an understanding between the German and English Governments lies at the bottom of these statements."

We do not think that this supposition is tenable. On the whole, the different attitude of the British Admiralty reflects only the improvement of the political relations between both countries and simply falls in line with many other symptoms of the same kind. Perhaps most remarkable is the absence of any comment in the German Press about the extraordinary rise of the British Navy estimates in the last two years. From 35 1-2 million pounds in 1909, the Navy estimates rose to 44 millions in 1911. From this enormous difference the London "Daily News" derives the conclusion that nobody could wonder, if Germany threw aside all hope of ever coming on good terms with Great Britain, since even now the Admiralty continues to obey those who have a personal interest in enlarging the Navy beyond any reasonable limits. This fear is unfounded as in Germany always the idea prevailed that the vast superiority of the English Navy was no matter of anxiety for Germany, as long as there was no intention evident to make a surprise attack on the German coasts.

That this idea is not entertained by the authorities and that the Anglo-German relations are more cordial than before, was the principal impression produced by Sir Edward Grey's speech on foreign politics on March 13th. At the same time the answers given on questions relating to the Baghdad Railway and to the protection of British interests in Mexico showed the old English statesmanlike spirit that is fully appreciated in Germany. The additional efforts of influential personages for applying special means "for making an end to the ruinous rivality between England and Germany," are highly satisfactory, but are symptoms of the happy change rather than new turning points. As an illustration we may quote Lord Weardale's proposal that England ought to give up her opposition to "the principle of unconditional sanctity of private property on the high seas in time of war.

The best barometer of the present situation is the criticism of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the French Press. Even the Ministerial "Temps" gets into rage about such a breach of promises implicitly given. It winds up with the commonplace statement that both England and France had higher callings than the exchange of "barren love making". It is declared intolerable, that so many affairs are now settled without interference either of France or of England at Constantinople, Potsdam, Peking, Flushings and in Liberia. We do not believe that sensible politicians will share that view. Is it really a just claim that foreign countries ought to listen to the dictates of the two mightiest powers ere they settle their own affairs! A century ago Napoleon I tried to form an alliance with the Czar Alexander I for keeping the remainder of Europe under his yoke; but it is a matter of history that England most heroically resisted such an attempt at subjugating the Continent. What was the natural outcome of the Napoleonic plan is clear from the expedition to Russia and the fire of Moscow in the autumn of 1812. It seems to be out of date that the conception of an Entente Cordiale with the object of laying its yoke on all other powers is still kept up in the imagination of French journalists and politicians. Sober-minded people will take it for granted that all countries of Europe that had to fight a century ago against the Napoleonic scheme of a Universal Empire will rather aspire at a state of things in which all states are allowed to develop themselves according to their own reasonable wants and to rest sure of their freedom and equality besides any combination of two larger powers.

HAMBURG'S SHIPPING TRADE.

In May of this year, is will be a quarter of a century that Herr Albert Ballin stands at the head of the Hamburg-Amerika Line or as it was formerly called the "Hamburg-America Packetfahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft." There can be no doubt that during that period the Company had the most flourishing period of its development At present there is no other shipping company that owns such a large fleet as the H.A.L. (170 ocean-going steamers with 978,465 registered tonnage). Its strength its equally acknowledged in the passengers traffic and in the freight market, and there is no part of the world where the flag of the Company is not well represented. Mr. Ballin who worked out this grand scheme is addicted to the principle that any Government subvention is rather a drawback to a shipping company, as thereby the perfect freedom of action is naturally impaired. He owed his brilliant success to his resolute initiative, to his lucky anticipation of the forthcoming openings of traffic and to his perseverance. We may quote some instances from the annual report just published. Such a costly steamer as the "Deutschland" (of 16,502 tons) that only a few years ago, won the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, is being rebuilt for the Pleasure Excursion Service, to supersede the "Meteor" of only 3,613 tons on some trips. The direct lines from New York to Brazil and from New York to Africa are kept on, though "they have not yet grown profitable" to the Company. A passenger and freight steamer of 38,000 tons ordered last year is now transformed into one of 50,000 tons, the largest ever laid down. He also determined to give a fair trail to the Diesel motor on a twin screw steamer of 5,500 tons. By way of explanation we may add that its power is obtained from the explosions of drops of heavy oil so that, if the success is ascertained, there will be an enormous saving of room both for machinery and fuel. Another strong point of M. Ballin's is his resourcefulness of mind whenever agreements with other shipping companies are negotiated. He also knew to sell some of the Company's steamers when the chances were most profitable and thereby to keep the average age of the fleet as low as possible. Last year nine steamers were sold and fifteen built by order of the Company. The aggregate tonnage of these fifteen new steamers was 125,000 tons, that of all steamers ordered for the world's mercantile fleet being 1,602,532 tons. As at the same time 143,000 tons were ordered by other German Companies, we find that the German orders come up to upwards of one-sixth of the whole.

The new expansion of the Hamburg-America Line is connected with the improvement of the freight market in the port of Hamburg. Still not less than 4,776 ships arrived in ballast during the year; but the figure for 1909 was 5,228. Of ships leaving Hamburg in ballast the drop was from 4.22 to 3.9 million tons. Thus the freight rates became steady. The ships leaving Hamburg with a full cargo went up from 12,466 to 12,786 or from 8,11 to 8.77 million tons.

The Hamburg-America Line will declare a dividend of 8 per cents. That absorbs, on a capital of £6,480,000 sterling. But 2 per cents or £120,000 go into the Pool of the International Mercantile Shipping Trust, that will come to an end on March 31st, unless it is renewed during the few days still remaining. That the Company is under any circumstances ready to hold its own we may gather from the "Competition Rates War" account that stands at present at £115,000. Mr. Ballin shares with the late Dr. Wiegand of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" the merit, that German shipping could defend its position in the face of the Morgan Trust without applying for State help. In England, it was found necessary eight years ago, to support the Cunard Line with an exceptionally high subvention.

NEW GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

There are already twenty-one Universities in the Fatherland. The foundation of Berlin University a century ago marked an epoch, as in course of time all sister institutions had to assimilate themselves to the superior new type. But with the exception of Bonn in 1818, no new University was considered necessary. Only when Alsace-Lorraine was reconquered in 1871, the former University of Strassburg famous by Goethe's stay there, was restored. Modern life seemed rather to call for new Engineering Schools, like those recently added at Dantzick and Breslau, or for Commercial High Schools like those of Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt and Leipzig than for new Universities with their four faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine and Philosophy. But there seems to be another wind blowing.

Two large cities of great wealth have set their heart on founding new universities that may well compete with the best now existing. Hamburg and Frankfurt on Main. Until now the German Universities are State institutions; eleven being kept by Prussia, three by Bavaria, two by Baden and one each by Alsace-Lorraine, Wirttemberg, Hesse, Mecklenburg, Saxony and the Thuringian States. The question is not whether the two cities now planning a similar institution are rich enough to support it; but whether there those exceptional opportunities of study exist which are considered indispensable for a German University. In both cases the conditions appear favourable enough. Frankfurt possesses already the famous Senckenberg Institute for Natural Science founded in the 18th century and the modern Bacteriological Institute now famous by the great discoveries of its chief Professor Ehrlich. It has a large old library and a really excellent Fine Art Museum. For the study of History, the archives of the former Republic and Coronation City contain most valuable material. Its Academy for Social and Commercial Sciences may prove a sound nucleus for an all-round University. Nor is Hamburg missing similar facilities. It has a new Colonial Institute, a handsome Library and rich Public Record Office, a famous Medical School and by its mercantile and shipping houses, splendid material for observation of the world's commerce. There seems to be every reason for believing in a great success of a future Hamburg University.

But in both cases objections have been raised. It is argued that the other Universities will lose by this new competition. Especially the University of Kiel seems to be too near to the large City of Hamburg, not to be affected by the new rival. In the case of Frankfurt, there are even three Universities in its neighbourhood. Giessen, Marburg and Heidelberg. This argument does not seem very conclusive, as there are students enough in Germany, and those situated in the larger cities, such as Berlin. Munich and Leipzig are so overcrowded, that it would rather be an advantage if two more large cities attract a few thousands to themselves. The flourishing state of the smaller Universities depends much more on some specialty for which they are famous. Thus Wurzburg is chiefly frequented by medical students. Tubingen and Halle by theologians, Gottingen by students of law and history. Another question is, whether the Federal States will give up their monopoly in favour of municipal institutions. At present the twenty-one Universities are acknowledged equal. Every German subject may go to any of them for preparing himself to his career in his native state. It is not yet certain, whether Hamburg and Frankfurt will by accepted as equals, if they reserve the control of their universities to the municipal authorities. In both cities, the representatives of the citizens will soon be asked, whether they will grant the large amounts needed for the inauguration of a University on the risk of being treated as outsiders or under the condition that the superintendence of the scheme is left to officials appointed by the State of Prussia.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following are the Southern Army Orders issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Officer Commanding, from Head-Quarters, at Ootacamund, April 4 :—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).—Lieutenant-Colonel M.E. Willoughby, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J A. Douglas appointed Commandant 30th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Staff.—Major C D Field, 86th Carnatic Infantry to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 6th (Secunderabad) Division, vice Major H.C. Wood bridge, proceeded on combined leave.

Captain G S Tovey, Royal Field Artillery to officiate as Brigade-Major, Southern Brigade, vice Captain T. Roche, proceeded on combined leave.

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).—Major W.B. James, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Willoughby seconded.

Major L. L. Maxwell, Squadron Commander, pro. tem. is confirmed in that appointment to fill an existing vacancy.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Major C.S. Stack, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A.J.W. Browne granted leave or until further orders.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Major R.C. Bell, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A.P. Browne granted leave or until further orders.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—Captain C. M. Wagstaff, R. E. Company Commander, to officiate as Superintendent of Park in addition to his other duties, vice Major H. J. M. Marshall, R.E. granted leave or until further orders.

9th Bhopal Infantry.—Major C.C. Jackson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H.L. Anderson granted leave or until further orders.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain H.G. Wilmer, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain F.E.G. Talbot seconded.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. E. E. Lloyd, Double

SERIOUS RIOTS IN FRANCE.

WINE-GROWERS' HOUSES ATTACKED.

Thousands of Bottles of Wine Smashed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Excitement continues in the Champagne country, accompanied by acts of violence. At Epernay and Rheims, the crowds have been breaking the windows of wine-growers suspected of favouring the inclusion of Aube in the Champagne region.

Huge counter-demonstrations are being held in Aube.

RHEIMS, APRIL 12.

A crowd of several thousand wine-growers have wrecked the Champagne establishments in Dizy and other communes last evening, smashing thousands of bottles and making bonfires of the contents of the premises.

The gendarmes were powerless to suppress the rioters, and troops were hastily despatched to the district.

PARIS, APRIL 12.

Furious at the resolution of the Senate against the delimitation of the champagne districts on the ground that such delimitation set the Aube Department against the Marne Department, several centres of the wine industry in the Marne were yesterday evening the scene of the utmost riot and disorder. After smashing 250,000 bottles of champagne at Dizy and committing other havoc, the rioters assembled at Damery and armed themselves with pick-axes and battering-rams. They then burst the doors of the cellars of five champagne firms, demolished their vats, smashed bottles and disabled waggons.

They further endeavoured to fire houses with straw, which, however, refused to light because it was soaked with wine. Rivers of champagne flowed in the streets.

Leaving Dizy the winegrowers proceeded to Ay, where they paraded and sang "L' internationale." They made an attack on the house of a wine merchant, whereupon the Dragoons arrived and drove off the rioters. The latter then left for Epernay.

The members of the Municipalities at Damery and in the surrounding country have resigned. The red flag has been hoisted on the Town Hall at Damery.

The Dragoons were stopped by a barricade from entering various places. Intense excitement prevails at Rheims and Epernay.

The Government has now ordered vigorous measures of repression.

[The disturbances in the Champagne country of France have arisen since a new law was recently passed by the French Chamber delimiting the champagne and under this it was rendered illegal for wine grown in the Department of Aube to be described in future as champagne. It is now to be known merely as "bin mousseux."

The outburst by the vine-growers of the Aube at Barsur-Aube, writes a correspondent from Paris under date March 20, and the simultaneous threats from the Department of the Marne, have been occupying public opinion to-day in no small degree. The official world is naturally perplexed, and the perplexity has spread to parliamentarians, who, after looking at the matter from a light-hearted point of view, now recognise that it is partly the consequence of their decision, and consider it as a serious constitutional question. There still exists much scepticism as to the true importance of the two movements, and in order to throw more light on the real demands made by both sides, and to make sure of the amount of determination which the two camps of demonstrators possess, M. Monis, the Premier, has despatched special commissioners to make investigations. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have also gone to institute individual inquiries. It is recognised on all hands that the proper solution of the question involves more than the removal of the local geographical cause of annoyance which divides the two departments. It affects the whole principle of the right and power of the Government and of Parliament to interfere in commercial and industrial questions other than those affecting the mere material and physical well-being of employees. The type of interference seen in England, in the shape of municipal Socialism has no exact parallel here, where the State alone possesses such unrestrained powers as the local authorities possess in England. When a crisis occurred among the vinegrowers in the South, the State was asked to settle the difficulty; and when another crisis occurred in the Champagne region, another call was made upon it. The inhabitants of the northern region of Champagne asked that they only should have the right to manufacture wine bearing the name of champagne. The right was granted them, and since then in turn the Bordeaux vineyards and those of Burgundy have asked for similar protection. Delegates from the districts of Burgundy are still considering the details of the plan they are going to ask the Government to ratify and inscribe on the statute-book.

PASSION FOR STATE SUPPORT.

The passion for State support and protection has gone so far that the farmers of two regions of pasture land, one in Normandy, the other on the edge of the Ile de France, are now meeting to consider whether they shall not demand that Parliament shall draft laws stipulating the limits of the districts entitled to present their particular little round soft cheeses to the world as Camembert and Brie. In the case of the champagne-producing region an artificial delimitation has been arrived at, but it is impossible for any committee to draw any geographical boundary to satisfy all concerned, and this is proved by the agitation in the Aube. Even from the point of view of the inhabitants of the Marne, it is doubtful whether the law is really worth as much as they consider it to be, for it is known that plans are being laid to increase the production of champagne within the boundary at the risk of providing an inferior quality of wine. In this way only, it is thought, can the large demand for wine bearing the label "champagne" be satisfied. But as in many cases at least the wine will be undoubtedly inferior to that which has hitherto been imported from the Aube, the ultimate result may be quite harmful to the champagne industry.

More than 12,000 of these vinegrowers met at Bar-sur-Aube yesterday to make clear what their desires are. The small town of Bar-sur-Aube was in an unprecedented state of agitation from the early morning. Most of the houses had flags out. There were as many red flags as there were tricolours, but all of them were either flown at half-mast or edged with crape. The peasantry and proprietors who poured into the town on foot, in carriages, or by train soon crowded the market square, so that it was almost impossible for the usual Sunday morning market to proceed. Towards ten o'clock a large crowd surrounded the town hall, where the local deputies and senators were to meet the committee at the head of the movement in conference. It was remarked by every one that the words "Liberte," "Egalite," "Fraternite," which are painted in several prominent places on the front of the building, had been covered by red paint during the night, and that the word "Pauvre" had been painted in front of the words "Republique Francaise." The tricolour flag on the roof had also been replaced by the red flag. Deputations and local committees began to arrive before the meeting was over, and cheers were given on the town hall steps as each new local motto came near enough to be read. "Injustice makes rebels," "Hunger justifies our method." "The sheep will become wolves" "Champagne for the Champenois," and "Liberty is a joke, and Equality and Fraternity are lies," were some of the "more noticeable. One particular banner, bearing the inscription "Champenois or Prussians," was not approved and was immediately seized. Meanwhile the town crier was assembling the populace in different squares and at street corners by means of his drum.

PREMIER'S EFFIGY BURNED.

The result of the meeting was made known shortly before midday and caused frantic cheers. Most of the Parliamentary representatives present had approved the attitude of the vinegrowers' committees, and the meeting had passed a resolution calling upon the deputies to vote against the Government and delay the Budget discussion until the Department of the Aube had been given satisfaction. The Sub-Prefect, who read a conciliatory message from M. Monis, was well received at the meeting, but was hooted by the crowd as he left the building. After the dinner hour all the church bells were set ringing to call the demonstrators to take their places in the procession. Eight thousand were expected, but nearer double that number arrived. The procession formed in one of the outlaying quarters of the town, crossed the river, and marched into the square in front of the town hall. There are representative from each commune taking part in the movement emptied on to the ground a sack containing the demand notes of the taxes which the peasantry refused to pay. The whole formed a considerable heap, which was at once set fire to. Into the flames, amid the exultant cheers of the on-lookers, one of the leaders flung the effigy of M. Monis, and after a short halt the procession turned back to the Place Victor Hugo, where inflammatory speeches were made by the leaders of the movement. The meeting of [the other agitation in the Marne held at an important centre a few miles from Epernay was a much smaller affair, being attended by only 300 persons. These men, however, represent a highly organised association of 15,000 vinegrowers and labourers employed in the vineyards.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

It is announced that all the great Railway Companies will grant free passes throughout their system to Colonial Delegates to the Imperial Conference and ladies accompanying them.

THEFTS FROM FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Maimon, the principal accused in the case concerning the purloining of documents from the Quai D'Orsy, acknowledges that he obtained through his accomplice, Rouet, a clerk in the French foreign office, a copy of the Potsdam agreement, which he communicated to the *Evening Times*.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12.

The Democratic caucus has decided that Congress shall consider first the Canadian Reciprocity Bill and then the Farmers' Free List.

No opposition or amendment has been offered to the Reciprocity Bill, which will be introduced to-morrow, 13th instant.

ABYSINIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Despatches have reached Rome from Addis Abeba stating that Ras Tesama, guardian of the heir to the Abysinian throne, is dead.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, APRIL 11.

The Messageries Maritimes, steamer "Sydney" has shipped £50,000 gold for India.

CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

Arrival at Potsdam.

BERLIN, APRIL 11.

The Crown Prince and Princess arrived at Potsdam to-day and were received at the station by a number of members of the Royal Family. They were warmly cheered by the people.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Owing to indisposition, the Duke of Connaught is unable to proceed to Rome, to convey King George's congratulations to King Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of the jubilee of the unity of Italy. Prince Arthur of Connaught will go instead.

LORD CREWE GOES TO ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Lord Crewe has gone to Italy, where he hopes to make a complete recovery.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 12.

The Budget Committee has approved a grant of £15,000,000 for additions to the Black Sea Fleet.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

At football match to-day, Kilmarnock beat Hamilton Academicals by two goals to nil, and Bradford City beat Sunderland by three goals to nil.

Two million plants will be used in the Festival of Empire landscape garden at the Crystal Palace, and, on the grand terrace, fountains will throw 500 jets of water.

THE EXETER RESULT.

Mr. St. Maur's Indiscretion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

There were demonstrative outbursts from both parties in the House of Commons when the Exeter result was made known.

Mr. St. Maur, the defeated Liberal candidate, left Exeter in the same train as Mr. Justice Ridley, who was one of the petition judges.

Before the train left, Mr. St. Maur addressed his followers, denouncing the instigators of the petition, and advising them to purge the country of unjust judges. He added that a question would be raised in the House of Commons.

Some accounts say that Mr. Justice Ridley was in the same carriage with Mr. St. Maur and remonstrated with him.

LATER.

Various versions of yesterday's scene at the declaration of the Exeter result are current. They however agree that Mr. Justice Ridley interposed while Mr. St. Maur was speaking Some heated words passed and then Mr Justice Ridley pulled up the corridor window through which Mr. St. Maur was addressing his supporters.

H. M. INDIAN CADETSHIPS.

Proposal to go to Woolwich.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir Seymour King asked Mr. Montagu whether the Government would take steps to amend the Act for the better Government of India, so as to enable holders of His Majesty's Indian cadetships to go to Woolwich.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government did not propose to introduce legislation at an early date, but the suggestion would be considered if and when the Act was revised.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

Proprietors Charged with Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, APRIL 12.

Messrs. Blanck and Harris, proprietors of the premises which were burnt down last month, resulting in the loss of 150 lives, have been arrested and charged with manslaughter in the first degree.

This is the result of the investigation by a jury, showing that the staircase door on the ninth floor was locked.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Debate Adjourned.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The House of Commons has adjourned until next Tuesday the debate on the clauses of the Parliament Bill. The first clause has not yet been passed.

NEW NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Trial of Fifteen-Inch Guns.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Interest has been aroused in naval circles by the announcement that the Admiralty is experimenting with fifteen-inch guns. This is regarded as Britain's reply to the adoption of fourteen-inch guns by other nations.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Banks to be Established in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Under the arrangements recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, a bank will be started in Bombay by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas for the provision of capital for the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency. The capital will be obtained in the open market and the bank will be authorised in addition to its share capital to issue debentures, the interest on which will be guaranteed by the Bombay Government. The funds of the bank will be used only for making advances to the Co-operative Credit Societies, and advances will only be made on the recommendation of the Registrar. Power is reserved to Government to control the operations of the bank in several directions, and special restrictions are imposed on the receipt of short term deposits.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

In his speech at the Budget Debate, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces pointed out that, although it was complained that enough money was not spent upon education, there were few, if any, constructive proposals as to how fresh money could be spent. He referred to the poor results of the examinations and laid down the definite policy of the Government on education. Their chief concern was to see an improvement in the efficiency of the existing schools and colleges before adding to their numbers. He also alluded to the present unfairness of recruitment for the Education Department and did not think the Government ought to wait until the more favoured profession had been recruited and then to recruit their professors from the residuum.

KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

To-day's Public Meeting.

THE public meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, in accordance with a requisition by the leading citizens of Bombay, in order to decide what steps shall be taken by the city to commemorate the approaching visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, will be be held to-day in the Town Hall, at 6-15 p.m., when H. E. the Governor will be requested to take the chair on the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. H. E. the Governor will then address the assembly, after which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott will move a resolution, expressing the city's feelings of joy at the announcement of the approaching visit to India of Their Majesties, and stating that arrrangements be made for celebrating the occasion in a manner worthy of the city. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will second the resolution, which will be supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong will move, and the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will second the resolution, appointin a General Committee to invite subscriptions from which to carry out the objects of the meeting and also appointing the following gentlemen as Secretaries of that Committee: Mr. J. Wardlaw Milne; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. A. M. Todd; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

The Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey will move a resolution, empowering the General Committee to appoint an Executive Committee to take all such measures as they deem necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Graham will second the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussian Adamji Peerbhoy will move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. S. B. Broacha, the Sheriff, for convening the meeting. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji will second the vote of thanks. The proceedings will terminate with a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding at the meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Russell will move and Sir Dorab Tata will second the vote of thanks to His Excellency.

Arrangements for Reception at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The "Indian Daily News" comments on the cleavage of opinion in Calcutta with respect to the appointment of the chairman of the committee to receive His Majesty the King-Emperor on his arrival in Calcutta. The Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan obtained the post on the plea that he was President of the British India Association. The opposition, headed by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, favoured the selection of the Nawab of Murshidabad. The Maharaja Dhiraj had the support of the Chamber of Commerce, while the Nawab's claims were equally strongly supported by the Bengal Government on the ground that he is the premier nobleman of the Province and a direct descendant of the Nawab Nazim.

The Government, however, entered the field actively after the appointment had already been made, so all that was possible was a compromise on the basis of the settled fact. "We understand," says the paper, "that the completed arrangements will show that their Majesties will be welcomed by a deputation of noblemen headed by the Nawab of Murshidabad, who will be introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor. Then the Nawab will introduce the Maharajah of Burdwan as the head of the executive committee responsible for the celebrations and he, in turn, will introduce the Maharajahs of Gidhour and Darbhanga and other nobles, according to strict order of precedence. The four nobles will arrange among themselves the way in which 'attar and pan' is to be distributed. This settlement has been arrived at by the personal intervention of Sir Edward Baker."

THE ASSAM MURDERS.

A Fourth Survivor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A further report from Assam states that a fourth survivor of Williamson's party has reached Saikwah and that he confirms the previous story. The correspondent adds that Mr. Williamson was suddenly overpowered, bound and mutilated. There is no news of Mr. Bentinck and his Military Police, who are said to be now in the heart of the Abor country, though little hope is felt of saving any further survivors, and some anxiety is felt about the safety of the party itself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Little official information is available as to the position in the Abor country, but it appears that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Bentinck and his small police force have crossed the border. They are now at Passighat in British territory, strict instructions having been issued by the local Government that no advance is to be made beyond that point for the present. The report that there is to be an expedition after the rains is a mere surmise, no orders to this effect having as yet been issued.

UNIVERSAL HUNDRED-RUPEE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

A Government Press Communique states:—"In 1900, when Government took measures to universalise currency notes of the denominations of ten and fifty rupees, the advisability of extending the enfranchisement to notes of the higher value of one hundred rupees was carefully considered. The extension was recognised as desirable, but the innovation was of some importance and the Government decided to await experience of its results in the case of the lower values before enlarging its scope. A year's experience has now shown the more restricted concession to be a complete success and there is a strong popular demand for the universal Rs. 100 note, which was voiced by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in the Imperial Legislative Council last month. It has been decided, therefore, to make the contemplated extension at once. With effect from the 1st April, 1911, a note of the denomination of one hundred rupees has been declared to be a 'universal' currency note. Such a note is now legal tender at any place in British India and can be cashed at any office of issue, irrespective of the locality of the office from which it is issued."

At the Cork Assizes, 17 O'Brienites were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for engaging in a riot and for assaulting the police at a Redmondite meeting held last August.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EPILOGUE.

NEARLY five years ago, I commenced, Sir, at your invitation, my "Notes on Indian Interests" in this journal. You would like, you said, to have a weekly contribution from me on passing events, as they strike an Indian. It was also to be my mission to interpret the inmost thoughts and feelings of the masses of my countrymen on measures affecting their life and conduct, their religion, prejudices and superstitions. I was not to set down on paper my own thoughts alone, but I was also to note what my fellow-Indians thought and felt in matters of public concern. I beheld, as I expressed in the "Foreword," with which I commenced my series, a very Himalaya standing between the Occidental and the Oriental in India, divided, the one from the other, in many essential things, estranged, besides, by faults on either side, as well as by the political conditions of their being. The ruling and the subject races have been in juxtaposition, but never in association. Nay, the nearness was favourable more to occasions of friction, than sympathy. The Imperial idea, again, breeds a spirit in the dominant race which works against affinity with the native races; and an easy, unconstrained, social intercourse, even with the best of natives, is almost impossible. No wonder that such distinctions and divisions, not a few of them fundamental, should prove a fruitful source of misunderstandings and misapprehensions, enabling the evil-minded to work untold mischief. It was my object to act, however feebly, as an interpreter, giving the Government their due, be it for or against, and on behalf of my countrymen, voicing what I considered to be their legitimate demands and aspirations. I tried, as occasion served, to draw aside the veil, behind which dwells the dark, inscrutable, East, revealing the inmost sentiments incorporated in the life of the people.

CHANGES.

Five years! What a significant change they have wrought in the fabric of Government! We have been granted privileges and concessions, which, a few years ago, not the most ardent Congressman would have expected so soon to be realized. An illustrious Indian, and a great political leader, generously exclaimed, when the Reforms were announced, that they had exceeded expectations. They have opened a new era in the history of India. They have, as I love to say again and again, interested the people in the affairs of their country; they have brought the Government and the people closer together, teaching them the one grand lesson that the interests of both were homogenious, and that they could not possibly be otherwise. May Heavan prosper both! I feel sure that India is moving onward to better times, fanatics and revolutionists notwithstanding. The quinquennium has brought the odious anarchist on the scene. The ground had been prepared for him for a long time previously by the baser section of the press, and I rather plume myself on my prescience, in that I was among the very first on this side of India to call attention to the "Signs and Portents" of ill omen. Whatever the rulers may do for the progress and welfare of the people will not affect the anarchist in the slightest degree. But the liberalizing of the administration, coupled with the diffusion of sound and correct knowledge in the younger generation of the value of the British connection and its necessity, and of the marvellous progress made by the country under this rule, must greatly reduce the volume of vague discontent and restlessness on which the revolutionist plays and battens. I esteem it of greater moment than political reforms that the country has definitely entered upon an industrial era, of which great things may be confidently expected; and it is a happiness to think that herein the Government and the people are cordially co-operating towards the same end.

"NATIVE THINKER."

The identity of this writer being unknown, it was amusing to him to hear men wondering why "Dion" should style himself a "thinker." You will bear me witness, Sir, that the title was not assumed by myself. I should never have dreamt of it. But you were good enough to bestow it on me; and having been thus honoured, I did my best to work up to it. I tried to think, and think rightly; to take a liberal, comprehensive and sympathetic view of things, pointing out faults, and acknowledging merits. I have heard some resenting the appellation of "Native Thinker." I do not care whether I am called a native or an Indian. I am both, and am not ashamed of being either. I am a native of India, as an Englishman is a native of England. A few weeks back, I discoursed upon the subject, and as my views have already been made public, I may not recount them again.

VALE!

I am deeply thankful to you, Sir, for allowing me a free hand. The blue pencil had no terrors for me, and I was under no necessity to suppress my individuality in whatever I wrote. If parting be "such sweet sorrow," as the poet has it, I should prolong it indefinitely. But it is not so in this instance. To me it is a wrench. The "Bombay Gazette" has, for several reasons, come to be a part of my existence. It was to the "Bombay Gazette" that, when a school-boy in my teens, I sent my first little contribution in the form of a letter. I remember the subject, and can still recall the thrill of pleasure with which I found myself in print. How I read it again and again! What a wide waste of years standing between then and now! What a succession of changes, what joys and sorrows, since the joyous spring, when I commenced life! "Rheu fugaces!" The parting, as I hope, will not be for ever. I shall soon be amidst new scenes in a new world and new society. There will be much to awaken interest, and stimulate reflection. I hope to return home with my mind better equipped with knowledge and experience, and then, your kindness continuing, I may resume my pen.

DION.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Increased Number of Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

A despatch has now reached the India Office containing the proposals of the Government of India to increase the maximum number of Judges of the Calcutta High Court to twenty, and requesting the necessary changes in the law. It is not expected that a full complement of Judges will be appointed all at once, but new appointments will be made upon the actual requirements of the Court, and, in the case of each appointment, a special sanction will be necessary.

FATALITY IN THE FORT.

Iranee Girl Drowned in a Well.

Last night, at about 9 o'clock, an Iranee girl, named Banubai, aged about twenty, fell into well situated in a house in Cawasji Patell Street, and was drowned. Mr. Scott, of the Fort Fire Brigade, on hearing the news of the fatality, immediately repaired to the scene with his men, one of whom named Ganpat, dived into the well, but the body which must have stuck in the mud in the well could not be found. Inspectors Finan and Nelmes, arriving on the spot, tried the hooking and succeeded in getting the body out with the assistance of the lascar and two of the Military Police.

Reverting to the custom that prevailed before the Coronation of the late King, the Archbishop of Canterbury will place the crown upon the heads of King George and Queen Mary, and the Archbishop of York will preach the Coronation sermon.

THE VICEROY AT KARACHI.

Increasing Prosperity of Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARACHI, APRIL 12.

The Cantonment Station presented a festive appearance this morning on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. The large booking hall had been entirely draped with flags and carpeted throughout with red and groups of pot plants formed a pleasing and refreshing miss of greenery. On the west side tiers of seats had been arranged for spectators and opposite these was placed dais and chairs for the use of the Viceroy, the Mir of Khairpur and the non-ruling Mirs of Sind. Punctually, at the appointed time, 9-30 a.m., the special train entered the station and the Viceroy accompanied by his Staff was welcomed by Mr. A. D. Youngbusband, Commissioner, while a royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the 94th Battery, R. F. A. The principal military and civil officers were presented to His Excellency, who after inspecting the guard of honour of the York and Lancaster Regiment with band and colours, entered the hall and took his seat on the dais.

Mr. Mules, President of the Municipality, then read an address which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket suitably inscribed, and handed it to Lord Hardinge, who, in reply thanked the Municipality for the very kind welcome extended to him.

REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY.

H. E. the Viceroy, in reply to the address presented by the Karachi Municipality, said,—Gentlemen of the Municipality of Karachi, I thank you heartily for the very kind welcome that you have extended to me. It is undoubtedly a fact that your city, though it holds the important position of one of the principal ports of India, is not altogether conveniently situated from the point of view of a Viceregal visit, and it is precisely the fact that it has not been visited by a Viceroy for so long that made me determine that it should be included in this my first tour. I must confess that the way has been rather long and very hot. However the opportunity I am having of making personal acquaintances with your people and your interests, far more than compensates for the trivial discomforts of the journey. Figures which have been put before me show that the responsibilities of your Municipality have grown with the advancing prosperity of your trade and your port. Your income and expenditure, like your population, have greatly increased during the past ten years and I am much pleased to know that you, gentlemen, have equally risen to your responsibilities. I have nothing but praise to bestow upon the improvements you have and are making in the more crowded quarters of the town, and I congratulate you very heartily upon the success which has attended your heavy expenditure upon drainage and water-supply. It is easy enough to realise the necessity for a plentiful supply of good water and proper drainage; but it is not always so easy to devise sound and economical plans to meet these needs, and you have reason to be proud that you have not only devised them but carried them into effect and are able to say without exaggeration that they have been successful. I trust that equally happy results may attend the extensions to the water-supply which you are about to take in hand. I congratulate you upon the improvements you have effected also in the lighting of the town and upon your successful co-operation with the Port Trust for the diversion of the course of the Lyari River. I do not remember to have seen any papers about the removal of the military buildings to which you refer, and I am sure you will recognise that military considerations and military finance cannot be lightly set on one side, but I will undertake to look into the matter and see how it stands. It would be premature to say anything about the disposal of the land unless and until the removal of the buildings is on general grounds decided to be desirable. Education occupies a position of such increasing importance at the present time, that it is only right that the capital seat of Sindh should take a prominent place in connection with it. You have numerous institutions, and I am glad to hear that you are increasing your contributions to them; but whether you can establish a claim to a greater assistance from Government I must leave to the right judgment of your Commissioner and your Governor. I am much concerned to hear of your sufferings faom plague. Money has in the past been spent like water in attempting to battle with it, and men of science are continuously engaged in its study, but, though we have learnt a good deal about it we must sadly confess that we have so far learnt a great many things it is no use doing. We have made but few discoveries as to what we ought to do in order to battle successfully with the disease, and inoculation seems to be still the most efficient protection yet devised for each individual. I am glad that the efficiency of your administration has enabled your Government to trust the people of Karachi with wider elective powers. And I understand that your President, though actually nominated by the Commissioner, because no one secured two-thirds of your votes, is the person who would have been chosen under a system of unrestricted selection. I am grateful, gentlemen, for the expression of confidence in my Government and I thank you for your address as well as the beautiful work of art in which it is enclosed.

At the conclusion of his reply, Lord Hardinge shook hands with Mr. Mules, the President, and members of the Corporation, and then left in procession for Government House, the route being lined with troops and gaily decorated with flags. At the entranc of Government House, a guard of honour of Sind Volunteer Rifles and the band of the 129th D. C. O. Baluchis were in attendance.

REPLY TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Chamber of Commerce:—Gentlemen of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,—It is a great pleasure to me to have been able to come and see with my own eyes thus early in my career in India a city which means as much to the Indian Empire as Karachi. No one will dispute that a personal knowledge of local surroundings, even though it be a slight one, is worth a great many volumes of notes in dealing with local problems, and it will be a great advantage to me not only to have seen your city and port but to have met you, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, and to have heard from your own lips what you have to say about some of the big questions in which you are interested. I am afraid you will find that the Government of India cannot always give you what you want, but you may rest assured that we attach very great weight to your views on the various questions that arise concerning the commerce and industry of the country. The growth of your prosperity and importance is truly amazing, and I see from figures that have been supplied to me that the value of your trade has almost trebled in the last ten years from 14 1-3 to nearly 43 crores of rupees. A little less than a quarter of this is due to your coasting trade, another quarter represents your foreign imports while your foreign exports constitute almost exactly half the total amount. And I have no doubt that the money that has been spent upon irrigation in the Punjab and in Sind is largely responsible for this increase of prosperity. The subject of the great projects for adding to the area of irrigated lands in Sind has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Government of India. Speaking broadly, the proposal is to divide the Indus in Sind into three reaches with three weirs, near Mithankote, at Sukkur, and probably somewhere near Kotri, with necessary canals taking out above them. Of these three large systems, the central, that at Sukkur, has been held to be the most important and it has therefore received consideration first. An estimate for the barrage across the Indus and for a portion of the canal work has recently been received from the Government of Bombay and is now under examination. I fully appreciate the importance of these Sind projects. It is most desirable that the Indus River should be so harnessed, that full advantage should be taken of its supplies, both to improve the precarious nature of the present inundation canals and in order that fresh acres may be brought under command. But it will be understood that with the schemes of such magnitude, involving expenditure of crores of rupees, it is essential that the estimates should receive the most careful consideration. And I can only say at the present time that I hope to be shortly in a position to address the Secretary of State with regard to the first of the Sind projects, that at Sukkur, which has been specially mentioned in your Chamber's address. A Viceroy has to deal with many questions, some of great complexity and some of world-wide importance but among them all there are few so fascinating as these great irrigation schemes, and I shall always use my utmost endeavours to push them forward whenever I can. I am aware, gentlemen, of the very strong views you hold in regard to the extension of the metre-gauge system to Karachi. The question whether the necessity has yet arisen is one about which it is impossible to say a good deal on both sides. You will not expect me to justify in detail the decision that has been given, but the Government of Bombay, the Railway Board, and the Department of Commerce and Industry concurred in it so unanimously that no other answer is possible. It has long been admitted that the break of gauges ought to be eliminated when the traffic justifies it, and the point you have taken about the reservation of an appropriate site for the metre-gauge terminus is deserving of close consideration. I understand that you have made a representation about it to the Bombay Government, and I will take an early opportunity of informing myself of how the matter stands. It is impossible to say at present whether or when the proposed Trans-Persian line will come to a reasonable project. The Persian situation in the south of Persia is not one which offers much encouragement to capitalists to finance such schemes, but the question of this line has been under serious consideration of the Government of India and the claims of Karachi as a terminus of a line passing through Southern Baluchistan have not been lost sight of. I understand that your address was drafted before the 17th March, when the question of Light-houses was dealt with in the Legislative Council of Bombay. From the answer there given you will have learnt that other reasons than absence of lights have existed to account for the wrecks to which you refer, and that His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief has gone so far as to say that a light-house at the Hajamra's mouth would be a mistake. It would be difficult in the face of so high an authority for the Government of India to approve of this scheme. But I understand that the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, who has recently been among you, discussed the question with you in some detail, and I should prefer not to commit myself about it until I have learnt the upshot of these discussions and until I have had an opportunity of considering the report on the subject now on its way from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. You have referred to the question of the extension of a substantial portion of the gold standard reserve in gold in India. It is a complicated matter of great importance, and I have to thank you for bringing the subject to my notice. I find that it has been under the most anxious consideration more than once between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, without whose concurrence it would be obviously impossible to make any change in the existing arrangements. But I shall be glad to convey the opinion to which you have just given expression to Lord Morley. The disposition and capacity of your Government buildings is a matter in which you naturally take a very special interest, but it is not one in which the Government of India can help you much except by sympathetic consideration of any schemes which may require their sanction. The Government of Bombay are primarily concerned, and I understand that orders have actually been given for the preparation of plans and estimates for some part of the scheme, and I feel assured that that capable Government will do whatever may be right and proper for the removal of the inconvenience of which you complain. I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, except to thank you heartily for the welcome which you have extended to me, for the address you have presented, and for the handsome casket in which you have placed it.

THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

The following reply was given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the address presented by the Mahomedan community of Sind:—I offer you my grateful thanks for the address of welcome which you have just presented to me; and if it is a source of gratification to you that I should have taken so early an opportunity of visiting your province, I can assure you that it is no less a pleasure than profit to me to see with my own eyes something of every portion of this vast Empire and to make personal acquaintance with the different communities who have for the time being been entrusted to my charge. Though a formal interchange of speeches such as this cannot afford to bring about a mutual acquaintance as it is to be desired, I am glad of the opportunity that it affords to you of setting before me the needs and aspirations of your community to which I am ready to lend a sympathetic ear. It is in my brief experience of India a surprise to me what a wide horizon is occupied by the aspiration after better education. It has forced itself into prominence alike in the Council Chamber of Calcutta and in the address I have lately received in the Punjab. It figures largely in the daily press; and here I find it again in the address which you have just presented to me. I cannot regard it as anything but a healthy sign, for it means that all sections of the community are alive to the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and equipping themselves and their sons as efficiently as possible to take their proper places in the social organisation of the community. You are aware that Government are anxious to do all they can to foster these aspirations, and I feel that a very grave responsibility rests upon me to

see that the efforts now being made are wisely directed, not only because I am the head of the Government of India, but also because I owe it to my grandfather's memory to endeavour, so far as in me lies, to shape to the best ends a policy in the initiation of which he took so keen an interest. You know that a Member for Education has recently been appointed; but you will hardly expect him to evolve cut-and-dried schemes at short notice. There is much to consider and much to discuss. We have arrived at a critical point, where any mistake may be far-reaching, so that caution is essential and some delay unavoidable before attempting changes in our existing system. My Government have however set aside a very large sum for educational purposes during the current year. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success and efficiency of the Madrassa-ul-Islam, which I am looking forward to visiting; and I do not think you could give any more striking guarantee of your earnestness in the cause than is contained in your proposal to tax yourselves in order to meet the cost of the better education of your community. If it comes before me it shall have most sympathetic consideration at my hands. But do not be misled into thinking that Government service is the best reward or the best stimulus for education. Surely your own improvement is its own reward; and if you can produce men of character, ability and energy—qualities such as ensure success in the ordinary walks of life—you need not doubt that you will get your full share of Government posts; for you must know yourselves that your Commissioner is only too willing and anxious that your community should be properly represented in the public service of this province. The question is, therefore, one of which the solution remains in your own hands, and I trust that as time goes on I shall see your community rise equal to the occasion. I have dealt elsewhere with the other subjects to which you have referred, and there only remains the pleasant task of thanking you again for the cordial welcome you have given me and expressing to you the pleasure with which I have listened to your words of loyal devotion and of happy anticipation of Their Majesties' not far distant visit to these shores."

His Excellency concluded with an expression of thanks for the beautiful casket in which the address was enclosed.

VICEROY AND HIS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Viceroy, in reply to the address presented by the Sind Hindu Sabha said :—

Gentlemen of the Sind Hindu Sabha, the major portion of your address is devoted to matters of business, with which I will attempt to deal in due order, but before I proceed to do so let me offer you my best thanks for the kind welcome which you have extended to me. I have heard with satisfaction your expression of gratitude for the introduction of the reforms with which the Government of Lord Minto will always be associated. I do not suppose the regulations are perfect and ever if they were perfect, I am quite certain they would not give satisfaction to every one. Such as they are they have been in force for only a very short time, almost too short to speak with authority as to their working, but they are now under examination by the local Governments. If it should be shown that there are any matters which improvement seems possible with due regard to pledges given and the various interests concerned, Government will not be backward in taking the necessary action. I should, however, like to take this opportunity of saying what a high opinion I have formed of my Legislative Council as at present constituted. A great many questions have been asked and attention in this way or by resolutions has been drawn to a large number of subjects of very great importance. Government have looked at them from fresh points of view and have when possible been glad to meet half way the views of honorable members in some matters and to explain publicly why they could not do so in others. The debates have been marked by good sense of moderation and above all by tolerance and in this country where so many creeds and races jostle one another at close quarters, tolerance is a most desireble and important virtue.

The question of direct postal communication between Aden and Karachi is one of very lively interest. It has in the past been the subject of frequent representations by the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality of Karachi, and they now take it up as a matter that concerns not only this city but Sind and the whole of Northern India and Bengal. Lord Curzon dealt with this matter very fully when he was here ten years ago and pointed out that desirable as such a connection would be, it was estimated to cost the prohibitive sum of fifteen lakh of rupees per annum, and I am afraid that the Hon'ble Financial Member would find my Legislative Council in a very critical frame of mind if he proposed to divert to such a purpose money so urgently wanted in many other directions. Your remarks do not show that you have examined this matter from this point of view. But if you desire to have the question re-examined I promise you that any well considered recommendation you may make shall have the careful consideration of Government.

Your next subject is that of railways. I gave grave doubts whether it would be possible to justify a direct railway route between Bombay and Sind as a profitable concern from a commercial point of view and I may tell you that the result of a very careful survey made some years ago shows that it would not even repay its working expenses as regards the route I have a suspicion that His Highness the Rao of Cutch would prefer that you should leave him to decide for himself whether a through railway would be good for his State, and when the question was under examination it was decided that a route running to the north of Cutch would be preferable, but though I recognise that there would be advantages in direct through communication with Bombay, I am afraid, I cannot in view of the unfavourable results of the survey I have mentioned hold out any hopes that such a line is likely to be undertaken at any rate in the near future. I will not worry you by repeating here what I have already said to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the extension of the metre gauge system to Karachi. So far as I have been able to ascertain the question of the duration of settlement guarantees has never been under the consideration of the Government of India, in particular relation to Sind. Mr. Younghusband tells me that the Bombay Government fully realise the advantages of a longer term than ten years and there is a steady tendency in that direction. Some of your ten years' settlements have been allowed to continue without revision after the expiry of the period fixed and in some of your most recent settlements the period has been for fifteen instead of ten years. In the present fluctuating condition of Sind it is impossible to see clearly ahead for a long term of years and I believe I am right in saying that your cultivators not infrequently secure a reduction of rates after few years, when it appears that the expectations of irrigational facilities upon which the settlement was made have not been fulfilled. I am afraid then I cannot promise you any immediate or sudden change of policy in this matter.

The institution of Resident Magistrates had nothing in its inception with the large and thorny question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions. They were created with a view to improve the revenue establishment and it was decided as a matter of administrative convenience to grade them with Mukhtiarkars. It is very doubtful whether equally good results would be obtained by restricting officers, who may be appointed as Magistrates only to magisterial duties for the whole of their service and debarring them from all chance of promotion in the higher executive grades of the public service. Some experience of the administrative work and the knowledge which it brings of the customs of the people and the relations between the different classes, are of the highest value to a magistrate, and on the other hand a knowledge of magisterial procedure is of great use to an administrative officer.

Lastly, Gentlemen, I do not think I can usefully enter into the subject of the augmentation of the strength of the Judicial Commissioner's Court until the matter has been threshed out more thoroughly. Your Commissioner tells me that no representation on the subject has ever been made to him, and while the number of sessions cases increased I learn that the number of civil suits instituted was actually lower in 1910 than in 1909. When the draft of your address was shown to me my attention was at once caught by the natural wish to which you have given expression, that His Most Gracious Majesty might be pleased to take his departure from India by way of Karachi. I was aware that His Majesty already had other arrangements in contemplation, but I thought it right to lay before him the request that you have made and ascertained his pleasure, I am afraid that I must disappoint you, for much as His Majesty appreciates your loyal desire in this matter, he is sorry that he cannot conveniently arrange to embark at Karachi on his return journey, and I am confident that the spirit which moved you to make the request will enable you to accept this decision with cheerfulness. I am sorry that I have not been able to be more responsive to the wishes you have expressed on various topics, but I am glad that you should have spoken out freely what you have in your hearts, and I am confident that you would prefer that I should endeavour to give you a frank and honest reply rather than hold out to you hopes which I might afterwards find it difficult to fulfil, I thank you very warmly for the address you presented to me, for your loyal expressions to His Majesty's throne and person and for your cordial welcome to myself.

WHITE MAN'S LAST OUTPOST.

-Life in California.

"Anyone who lives in California and attempts to write of the future in America," says Mr. H. W. Smith, of Los Gatos, California, in an interesting letter to the "Spectator," can hardly fail to quote Bishop Berkeley's lines:—

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is his last."

For, surely, California is the last outpost of the white man in his Westward migration. Like Xenophon's Greeks, we have rolled down to the sea, and, perceive that the lands beyond are held by peoples with whom there is no common tie of blood, or history, or religion.

THE WHITE MAN FAILS.

For those who see no continuity of Divine purpose in the course of history, the situation is one that may well lead to pessimism and despair, for the white man in California is not holding his own. The population is increasing, to be sure, but only by immigration, the birth-rate being just about equal to the death-rate, say 14 per year per thousand. People still marry, but children have gone out of fashion. Religion is languishing as a real force in the community and many are turning towards the beautiful mirage of Socialism, while over the western horizon looms big and black the cloud of impending war with Japan. When that war comes it will not be a farce, like our Spanish promenade in arms in 1898, but a real heart-stirring and even heart-breaking contest which, in my opinion at least, will, awaken the sentiment of patriotism all over the country, and weld the heterogeneous elements of our population into a solid coherent mass, from which will spring the real American nation of the twentieth century—a nation which will speak English, but will have too large an admixture of Latin, Celtic, and Slav blood to be any longer called Anglo-Saxon.

Of course we are unprepared for war, as has always been the case in every emergency in our history, and therefore it is probable that the Japanese will do about as they please for the first six months, taking Manila and all our Pacific islands, and even landing and army on our Pacific coast; and I think that the Japanese plan contemplates some such result, which the expectation of making peace after exacting a huge indemnity for evacuating our mainland, much as they terminated their struggle with Russia; but, if such to their forecast, I think it will turn out to be erroneous, for the American people, when fully aroused, will refuse to listen to any humiliating proposals of peace, even though there should be some among us, like the Copperheads of 1862-63, to cry for peace at any price; but our people will rather insist on carrying the conflict through to its only definite conclusion—the expulsion of the invader from every corner of American soil.

WHO SHALL RULE THE PACIFIC?

Let Mr. Carnegie push his peace propaganda with all the millions he can muster, but no enduring peace can come until it has been decided who shall be the ruler of the Pacific Ocean, and that is a question beyond the purview of The Hague Tribunal. Further, our work must be done alone, for we have foolishly alienated Russia, the best we can expect from England is neutrality, France is of small account in this case, and Germany would hardly grant aid except at the price of some too onerous concession on our part.

It is not for mortals to fathom the deep designs of Divine Providence, but for my part I hope that the tragedy of the war that is impending may purge the nation of the vices due to ease and prosperity, and give us that new birth which must come, if Berkeley's words are to be realised in fact."

WHY MEXICO IS DANGEROUS.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The news of the mobilisation of the American Army on the Mexican frontier and the fitting-out and putting to sea of a large portion of the American Navy, with orders to proceed to Mexican waters, is unquestionably a very grave matter," says the "Spectator." The causes which have set these armed forces in motion seem largely to be misunderstood in this country, and also, as far as we can judge from the telegrams, in America. In reality, the explanation is simple enough. In three words, it is "the Monroe doctrine."

THE REASON WHY

"Shortly, the Monroe doctrine means the order "Hands off" from the whole of the American Continent North and South. It warns European Powers that America will not tolerate any interference by them in the affairs of the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking American Republics, whether on the Northern continent in Central America, or in South America. But it is clear that under modern conditions the doctrine of 'Hands off' in this extreme form cannot be enforced unless the United States is willing to see that the South American States behave themselves properly in their international relations, and fully respect the rights of the European Powers. The world could not possibly tolerate a state of things under which the rulers of the South American and Central American Republics could snap their fingers at the Powers of Europe.

"The practical consequence of the Monroe doctrine, though it is a practical consequence that the Americans have not admitted in so many words, is that America feels pledged to see that the South American States do not pass beyond certain limits in their dealings with the European Powers. Thus the Monroe doctrine has come to act as a kind of American protectorate over the whole of the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking Republics.

"America has never acknowledged in words the existence of this fact, though she has done so in deeds. One reason for her failure to acknowledge the existing situation openly is the dislike of American public opinion to accept external responsibilities on so large a scale. Yet another reason for this strict diplomatic reticence is the feelings of the Southern and Central American Republics. They are very jealous of their independence, and, though from many points of view they like and find the advantages of the Monroe doctrine they would be up in arms against it if it were represented as a protectorate. Who so great a State as Mexico can with its fifteen millions of inhabitants, its large foreign commerce, and its vast commitments as regards European capital, is concerned, the consequences of the Monroe doctrine become visible.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

"The course of the revolution in Mexico is likely to endanger foreign interests, and at once America has to make preparation by land and sea to keep order. In the present case this is intensified by the immense material interests which America herself possesses in the Republic to the south. Not only is the frontier involved, but Mexico swarms with American citizens and has been largely developed by the use of American capital. Thus, on the material as well as on the political side, the United States is bound to watch with anxiety the Mexican Revolution, and be ready if necessary to intervene. It is essential that she should be first in the field.

"We are bound to say, however, that the matter is one which cannot but cause anxiety to all friends of the United States. If America became involved in long and serious difficulties in Mexico, the State Department would unquestionably be placed at a very considerable disadvantage should the need for enforcing the Monroe doctrine in some other part of the Continent take place, or should trouble arise in the Pacific."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pendlebury, Commandant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, and Agent, H. H. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, proceeds to England on four months' leave, with effect from the 16th instant.

"Raath Munzil," the palatial residence of Colonel the Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., which is situated in Saifabad, facing the Black Rock, has been purchased by His Highness the Nizam for two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees. The presumption is that, having reached the Biblical span of life, the Nawab contemplates laying down the burden of office—an office surrounded with a multiplicity of duties, enough in themselves to beggar the energy of a much younger and robust man. When, however, such event takes place, it is expected that the next Commander of the Regular Troops will, in accordance with Treaty obligations, be a European, when on the death of the late Commander, Colonel Richard Nevill, C.I.E., who was a member of a distinguished English family, the position became vacant in 1897, the appointment of Afsar-ul-Mulk (Mahomed Ali Beg) to fill it was perceived with considerable surprise. It was expected that a British Officer would be appointed. Afsar-ul-Mulk held honorary rank in the British Army and the conditions that prevailed at the time that the Treaty affecting the appointment was formulated had long since ceased to exist; besides, it was regarded as a purely temporary arrangement pending the proposed abolition of the body of troops in question, out of which had been brought into existence the Imperial Service Troops—a constitution that was regarded as sufficient to supply the State's requirement, if any, for a body of troops. Meantime, the Irregular Forces—a mere rabble, irregular in equipment as in discipline, whose depredations were a menace to the country, their only duty being to form part of the Lungar procession, which is an annual State function held on the 5th day of Mohurrum on which day the Prime Minister is "At Home"—it was intended, should be disbanded, whereby a saving would have assumed to the Exchequer of about seventy lakhs a year, to say nothing of the Jaghir (feudal tenure) lands that would in such case be reappropriated by the State, representing some crores of rupees in value. But it was found that the carrying out of the scheme would entail unpleasant consequences, in that a reckless horde would be let loose on the country which would cause endless trouble affecting the peace and happiness of the people. It was, therefore, decided to effect the purpose in view by a process of absorption, that is by the offer of pensions to those who cared to accept such, by discouraging the hereditary rights of the son to succeed the father, and by drafting into the Regular Troops those who cared to accept enlistment relying on the inevitable to do the rest—the only alternatives compatible with the preservation of good order and the interception of a rise in criminal statistics. It can thus be easily realised that the so-called Irregular Forces were not a negligible quantity in the population of the State, and that the effect on a large section of the community represented by its nobility would mean the loss of considerable income from the revenues of the jaghirs or feudal tenures held by them. To Afsar-ul-Mulk belongs the credit of having brought the Regular Forces under his command to a position of discipline and efficiency that would bear most favourable comparison with British Indian troops; but for what purpose or good? Except the Imperial Service Troops they are not allowed to enter the adjacent British Cantonment or any part of British India in uniform; and they are employed usually in policing the various Cantonment stations in the Nyam's country, though without police ponies! I think I am correct in stating that their regimental "standards" are innocent of the names of places in which they have won renown—in fact, bill ammunition is unknown to them, while their greatest achievement in militarism arises in the innocuous blaze of a review. So the whole thing is a farce, to perform which absorbs annually a quarter of the State's revenue or about a crore of rupees. And when it is considered that it all means the status of "Commander of H. H. Myani's Regular Forces," the cost of that status in the panoply of war absorbs a sum of money that diverted to industrial purposes and agricultural reform, would produce the most desirable results beneficial alike to population and to the State revenue, while it would improve the economic status of the country and would reduce the statistics of crime to a most desirable extent. "Per contra," of the existence of the Regular Forces as a trained and equipped body be a necessity and if it be intended to perpetuate their existence, everything points to the advisability of reverting to the terms of the Treaty in the appointment of a European Commander, with a view to negative at least one of the irregularities that formed such conspicuous items in the regime of the last decade of the 19th century.

On relief by Captain H. L. Randall, Mr. R. H. Thomas, District Superintendant of Police, Drug, will take charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

It is with regret I mention the death from Bright's disease, of Mr. E. Bonvard, Superintendent of the Hyderabad State Powder Magazine. The deceased leaves behind him three young sons, aged 11, 13 and 15 years, whose case has become pitiable by the fact that they are motherless also—their mother having died about three years ago. It is possible that the charitable and paternal Government of H. H. the Nizam will, in consideration of the late Mr. Bonvard's long service extending over 31 years, make some provision for these orphan children which will help them to educate themselves and earn an honest living when they are fitted for this life's struggle.

I am told that H. H. Nizam's Telephone Department is brushing up splendidly after the return of Mr. J. Cowie, who severed his connection with it some few years ago with the object of studying telephony and electricity in all its branches, both in England and America. He is believed to be a capable young man with plenty of "go" to infuse energy into the executive staff of the Telephone Department. Much is gained in the direction of efficiency by the activity of Inspectors.

BIBLES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The rich and beautiful exhibition of early Bibles, which has opened at the British Museum, will probably be London's most individual celebration of the tercentenary of the Authorised Version. One would need to go the Rylands Library in Manchester to find anything to be at all compared with it. The choicest things in the collection have been placed in the show cases in the King's Library, and on an afternoon with sunlight shining on the old gilt of the long rows of books and on the colours of the Salting Turners on the screens, the setting was worthy of such jewels of printing. The opening day one saw divines of all persuasions clustered round the cases, many of them obviously up from the country to attend the celebrations. The exhibition carries the history of the Bible as far back as a Pentateuch of the ninth century, described by the authorities as probably the oldest Hebrew manuscript in existence. The finest of the manuscripts in point of the elaboration is the famous Lindisfarne Gospels in the Latin Vulgate version, which was certainly written before 700. Between the lines of exquisite letters in the best style of Anglo-Celtic art a tenth-century priest has written an Anglo-Saxon translation. Another lovely manuscript is an English Bible, the earlier Wycliffe version, written towards the end of the fourteenth century. The exhibition contains examples of the earliest-printed Bibles, among which one looks with most interest on the first printed English Bible, that translated by Miles Coverdale and dated 1535. Coverdale declares in his dedication to the King that he has "with a clene conscience purely and faythfully translated this out of fyve sundry interpreters." The first Geneva Bible is open at a quaint "Mappe of Cosmographie" illustrating the wanderings of the Israelites. There are copies of all the earliest editions of the Authorised Version, from the first of all, printed in bold black type and published probably at thirty shillings bound, onwards, and including the very rare "freak" Bible, such as the so-called "She" Bible, the "Wicked" of 1631, with its misprint of the adultery Commandment, and the "Vinegar" Bible, because it has "the parable of the vinegar" for "the parable of the vineyard." Among the manuscripts in the pictorial Tudor handwriting grouped in one of the cases is a furious letter from an Archbishop of York urging Henry VIII. to put down Tyndale's English Bible. The exhibition illustrates well the soil of long and patient struggle and preparation out of which "the bright consummate flower" of the Authorised Version sprang at last.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS vs. R. G. A.

A great crowd gathered on the Marine Lines ground on Wednesday evening to witness the meeting between these teams. A close game was anticipated, and up to a point this was realized. But just before the first half ended the artillerymen fell to pieces and before the game closed had to admit a very severe defeat.

The game beganin a sensational manner, for in less than a minute the Civilians, finding poor backs opposed to them, pressed home an attack that began in desultory fashion, Major beating Anderson. Even play followed for a time, and ten minutes after the start, an error by Dudley, let the gunners through, Turner beating Mullen by a neat shot. From this point until five minutes from the interval play was keenly contested, with the gunners in the ascendency. The Old Boys occasionally rushed down, and very slack play gave Rickwood a chance of putting his team ahead. At half time the score stood :—

B. E. S. Old Boys..... 2 Goals.
R. G. A..... 1 Goal.

After the interval, the gunners were the first to attack, but soon after the "bully," were unfortunate enough to lose Fleming who received a nasty injury to a knee. In this half the gunners appeared to fall all to pieces and their opponents added two goals (both by Gilder) to their score. The last point was somewhat unsatisfactory as a few seconds before it was scored one of the Old Boys' forwards should have been hauled up under the offside rule. The final score was ;—

B. E. S. Old Boys..... 4 Goals.
R. G. A..... 1 Goal.

The teams were as follows :—

R. G. A.—Goal, Anderson ; backs, Stewart and Perram ; half-backs, Wordsworth, Hunt and O'Riley ; forwards, Elliott Fleming, Brooke, Turner and Whiston.

B. E. S. Old Boys :—Goal, G. Mullen ; backs, Dudley and Murray ; half backs, Cutler, Holtham and Stephens ; forwards, Gilder, Major, Steinhoff, Rickwood and Millard.

LUSITANIANS VS. DORSET REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening on the Gymkhana ground, Bombay, the team of the Dorsetshire Regiment met the Lusitanians' H. C. in the third round of the Aga Khan Tournament. The Lusitanians attacked first and Bridge had to kick out to save. The game was then carried on for a time in midfield, the halves and backs of the civilian team showing good combination and getting the best of the exchanges. Cyriaco once had a chance of scoring for his side, but got too near the back line, his shot going behind. The Dorsets now made a dash and Walker ran out and cleared when Curwen was about to shoot. Then play was again taken into the Dorsets' half, but the defence proved sound and no score resulted. There followed from this juncture, a period of uneventful play in which neither side gained any advantage, and then Nelson took the ball into the Dorsets' striking circle and passed to Archibald who scored the first goal of the game. Half time came without any further score.

Lusitanians..... 1 Goal
Dorset Regiment ..... Love

On changing over, the Lusitanians obtained the ball from the centre "bully" and Pais, after a clever exhibition of dribbling, passed to Barron who centred. Bridge, however, saved the subsequent shot from Nelson. The Dorsets now attacked vigorously, but the backs of the Lusitanians were safe. A series of corners against the Lusitanians, moreover, was productive of no score. At last Cyriaco got away for his side and, after passing Lloyd, shot wide when tackled by Bridge who ran out to save. Play once again became monotonous until, during an attack by the Dorsets, Curwen equalised with a rising shot which entered the goal just beneath the cross-bar. The Lusitanians made a determined endeavour to regain their lead, and on one occasion, when Cyriaco had shot, Bridge miskicked, the ball going into the goal. The point, however, was not given as the shot came from outside the circle. The Dorsets again took the aggressive and Hind put in a good shot which Walker saved by conceding a corner. More desultory play supervened until time came, the scores being equal.

In the extra ten minutes' play which was decided upon, exchanges were even until Cyriaco got away by himself and passed the Dorsets' backs and goal-keeper, putting his side a point ahead. A moment later Bridge made two fine saves in succession from close range shots by Cyriaco and Archibald. On crossing over, the Dorsets made a desperate effort to score, but when the whistle went the final result was.

Lusitanians..... 2 Goals.
Dorset Regiment ..... 1 Goal.

The teams were as follows :—

Dorset Regiment—Goal : Bridge ; backs Lloyd and White ; half backs, Hodges, Drew and Rolland ; forwards, Hind, Buckmaster, Curwen, Miller and Wright.

Lusitanians.—Goal, Walker ; backs, Dominio and Winter ; halves, Powell, Pais and de Silva ; forwards Barron, Nelson Archibald, Cyriaco, and Sequeira.

Results to date :—

Parsi Pioneer "B" ..... Bye		Tr'm-w'y Co 3—2	Grant Med 5-0
Bombay Tramways Co. "			
Rising Star ..... "		Grant Med. 2—0	
Bombay Gymkhana ...	Grant Med. 2—0		
Grant Medical			
Wilson College	B.E.S. W.O.	B.E.S. 2—1	B. E. S. 4—1
B. E. S. Old Boys			
Pioneers "A"	Pioneers 'A' 1—0		
Y. M. C. A.....			
R. G. A. Bombay	R.G.A. 3—1	R.G.A. 1—0	
Parsi Pioneers "A".....			
Royal Watwicks.....	Cyclists 2—0		
B. V. B. Cyclists			
All Blacks	All Blacks 5—0	Lus. W.O.	Lus. 2—1
Marine Wanderers.....			
Young Parsi H. C.....	Lus. 6—1		
Lusitanians.....			
Durham Light Infty...	D.L.I. 7—0	Dors'ts 1—0	
Pioneers "B"			
2nd Dorsets.....	Dors'ts. 1—0		
Elphinstone College Gym.			
Hornets Athletic Club (bye)		Ches. Regt. 7—0	Ches. Regt. 2-0
Cheshire Regt..... "			
14th Hussars ..... "		Hus-s'rs 2—0	
G. I. P. Railway..... "			

To-day the Bombay Medicals will play the B.E.S. School Old Boys and to-morrow (Friday) there will be a charity match.

Mr. Gordon-Bennett of the "New York Tribune", who left here yesterday on his yacht the Lysistrata, has presented the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, as a souvenir of his visit, a cheque for £500 for the purchase of two challenge cups.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

MORE ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY

Numerous Arrests.

Eight arrests have been made in connection with an alleged espionage case at Hamburg, including one Englishman, four Germans belonging to Hamburg, and three Germans of Bremen. No names have been made known, but further arrests are expected. It is stated that the police found compromising papers among the luggage of the Englishman who was arrested, and it is reported that the arrest of another English subject is imminent, and that a considerable amount of incriminating evidence is in the hands of the police. All the prisoners will be taken for trial to the Supreme Court at Leipzig. It is declared that the authorities take the gravest view of the matter.

That the reported espionage is regarded by the authorities as very serious is shown by the extraordinary activity of the Berlin and Hamburg police. A good deal of mystery is still kept up with regard to the Hamburg affair, and it is difficult to ascertain where established fact ends, and more or less wild conjecture begins. The following statement is, however, published by the "Lokalanzeiger," which is a favourite vehicle of official views :—

"Up to the present five persons—namely, four men and one woman—have been taken into custody on a charge of having co-operated in the betrayal of military secrets. As far back as several weeks ago, the political department of the Hamburg police obtained cognisance of the activity of a widely ramified band of spies. The entire department was mobilised, and the officials belonging to it had to work night and day. As the Bremen shipyards were concerned as well as those at Hamburg, the police at the former part were apprised, and they, too, were obliged to occupy themselves busily with the matter. The police officials of both Hanse towns were continually on the move, as the spies travelled incessantly between Hamburg and Bremen, and it was necessary to watch them in the trains. On March 11 (says the 'Daily Telegraph' correspondent, reporting the 'Lokalanzeiger's' statement) the first arrests were made, both in Bremen and Hamburg. Immediately before this a deplorable indiscretion had warned the chief culprit and caused him to leave Germany with all speed. Several British subjects who had procured information with regard to warships recently launched or still on the ways are concerned in the affair. To all appearances they have succeeded in getting hold of very valuable facts. The people who placed the material in their hands are Germans, among them actually the foreman of a shipyard in Hamburg. Two shipyard hands and a woman were arrested at Bremen and conveyed to the Hamburg House of Detention. At Hamburg, up to the present, in addition to the foreman, a shipyard hand has been arrested. The Englishman in custody professes to be a dealer in ships sold to be broken up. This espionage affair also involves Denmark, whither several of the English spies are understood to have escaped, and whence they directed a portion of their operations. The Imperial Court has already been notified, and an investigation is also being prosecuted by the Ministry of Marine in Berlin. In all probability further arrests will be made in this affair."

The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes the following from Hamburg:—"We are authorised to state that the foreigner arrested is neither an Englishman nor a Dutchman, as has been asserted. The arrests were made a fortnight ago. We learn further that the foreigner in custody did not attempt by bribing shipyard employes to procure details and calculation tables relating to the construction and dimension of the German warships now being built, nor did he communicate them to a foreign Power. It should be added that in official quarters in Berlin, the foreign prisoner is believed to be an English-man."

The "Fremdenblat" publishes an official communication which asserts that it is not true that this is a harmless matter but on the contrary, is an aggravated case of espionage, and a most serious affair. The paper goes on to say that the arrested Englishman is an officer in the British Navy, and adds that papers found in his possession were full of technical details of a very incriminating character

The Hamburg police authorities have issued the following statement:—"In the Hamburg espionage affair newspapers, and especially foreign newspapers continue to publish statements the worthlessness of which is at once apparent from the fact that the authorities concerned with the inquiry are bound to observe, and are observing, the strictest reticence in the interest of further investigations. Among these pictures of the imagination are the statement that an arrested Englishman is presumably a naval officer, the particulars which have been given with regard to the contents of the writings and drawings seized, and the remark that a Berlin police commissary has been in Hamburg in connection with the matter. It is desirable to refuse to credit all further speculations until the authorities themselves are in a position to give authentic information. At the present moment the papers are in the hands of the Supreme Court of the Empire, which has in the first place to appoint a magistrate to hold an inquiry."

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

In an interesting lecture at the Royal Institution on "Water Supply," Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne said London derives the bulk of its water from the Thames. In the Thames watershed, above the Water Board's intake, there are at least 1,000,000 people and about 800,000 other animals. The London water is supplied to nearly 7,000,000 people. This is obviously a large experiment, for there are about as many people in Water London as in the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, about the same population as there is in Widespread Canada. The water mains of London, according to the chairman of the Board, would reach from London to New York and back; and yet, notwithstanding the supply of river water, the health of London is exceptionally good. Indeed, there are some persons who seem to think that river water is really more wholesome than any other, and there is an interesting statistic produced in proof on this assertion. The death-rate of Great Yarmouth, which now takes its water from the Bure, is 15 per 1,000; Chester which is supplied from the Dee, 15.4 per 1,000; and Greater London, which drinks water from the Lea and the Thames, has a death-rate of 13.3. But against this the death-rate of the great towns which have pure hill waters for their supplies, are, in the case of Birmingham, 15.9; Manchester, 18.2; and Liverpool, 19.2. If statistics were absolutely convincing, the case for river water as against hill water would seem to be made out.

But, apart from any such questions, it is obvious that Thames and Lea water as supplied to London is far from being an unsatisfactory drinking water. But it is only fair to remember that just as in economics there is no such thing as "raw material," so in the case of our raw waters the water as delivered is in most cases a manufactured article.

It was always understood that mere sedimentation carried down a certain number of the germs which were contained in water, but the experiments of Dr. Houston and others show that millions of these germs in water artificially infected with cholera vibrios are dead at the end of a week's storage.

It is in these circumstances that the Metropolitan Water Board has abandoned the idea of going to Wales for its supplementary water supply, and proposes, by a Bill in the present Parliament, to obtain power to construct a chain of reservoirs for the purpose of decanting the raw river water at Staines, and to spend £6,300,000; on this great scheme which is to supply the wants of Greater London for the next thirty years—until, indeed, the population of the Metropolis may be 12,000,000.

Referring to the method of sand filtration, the lecturer said an examination of our Thames water at Hampton showed there were 1,644 micro-organisms in twenty drops of water, and the Thames water, after passing through the sand filters, was found to contain only thirteen such organisms in the same number of drops. The discovery of the 1,644 germs was at the time so startling that the shares of one of the water companies dropped in value; and I think these 1,600 did valiant duty in the arbitration which had to determine the value of the Company's undertakings when they were being transferred to the Water Board.

But notwithstanding these startling vindications of sand filters, the great town of Chicago takes its water from Lake Michigan, which receives the untreated sewage of various towns having in the aggregate a population of over 2,000,000 people, and has not thought it necessary to subject its water to any preliminary purification before distribution. That town has, however, with curious inconsistency, diverted its own sewage from the lake, but it has undertaken that sanitary improvement only in connection with the commercial undertaking of the drainage and ship canal.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s "Mantua," April 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua", with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow with the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Atkinson, Mr J and Mrs and 2 children
Beadon, a court Mr R
Bedford, Mrs
Creagh, Miss F and maid
Dykes, Major A M
Dingle, Mr H A C
Ford, Mrs L and 2 infants
Hunter, Mr A M
Hull, Mr G
Jones, Mr C A
Johnston, Mr G J
Leveridge, Mr H
Lady Stuart's maid
Lady, Stuart
McLean, Mr E V
Negrepont, Mrs E
Narain Das, Dr
Rendel, Lt A J
Robinson, Mrs L A W
Scott, Mr J R

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ahluwalir, Mr M
Battle, Mr E
Bailey, Mr E A
Burrand, Mr
Bhandar Par, Rao Sahib
Bedford, Mr J D H
Cooper, Lt W F P
Caibecotte, Miss M
Cairns, Miss E L
Clarke, Mr F
Chapman, Capt A H D
Chemier, Mr A
Drew, Mrs
Darke, Mr F
Davies, Mr R W
Fancell, Revd R S, Mrs and 2 children
Fremantle, Mrs
Grivaz, Mrs M
Gunder, Mr M N
Gatherer, Lt A H
Gachele, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Hut hison, Mr A
Hay, Capt A S and Mrs
Hotz, Mr E
Heritte, Mr and Mrs L
Hornsly, Lt
Harford, Lt H H
Hitar, Mr
Joshi, Dr M K
Koenig, Mr
Khan, Mr M B
Khan, Mr M A H and child
Kaufmann, Mrs and Miss
Lemoine, Mrs
Masoni, Mr and Mrs P
Mohatra, Mr K C
Milne, Mr A R
Malcolm, Mr J
Morgan, Mr F H
Mehta, Mr J H
Marchy, Mr
Meur, Mr Le
Maud, Dowine Mrs
Mathews Mrs B
Puir, Miss
Peatap, Mr M
Piquemal, Mr
Price, Mr A C
Quernin, Mr
Roscoe Mrs S
Raymonds, Mrs
Row, Mr V J
Ram Sayem, Mr
Redjwy, Mr E G
Roy, Mr B
Rossier, and 3 daughters
Reid, Mr J
Roux, Mr
Roumain, Mr Jean
Redel, Mrs
Spinner, M J
Simow, Mr and Mrs A
Shimishi, Mr N
Smith, Mrs F C
Smith, Mr W E
Scott, Rev W
Stewart, Mr
Segur, Mrs and son
Strantzen, Mr
Tricon, Mrs
Thibaud, Mr
Turner, Msj and Mrs
Taylor, Dr H Lechmere
Terras, Mr wife and 2 daughters
Taylor, Mr Mrs and Miss
Vakil, Mr J A
Vakil, Mrs G
Webber, Misses
Wibber, Mr J W
Watson, Lt C R
Wetzel, Mr F
Weldon, Mr E G
Webb, Mr A C
Williamson, Msj
Williamson, 3 Misses
York, Mr B

CONSTANTINOPLE—Olsin, Mr and Mrs

PORT SAID.

Effendi, Himiyak
Evans Bey, Mr
Effendi, Scurene
Khan, Mr M Z
Malher, Mr W
Nazim Pacha, General

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cad Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanno Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th April, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	11	10	23 p.m.	6	41
Teheran ...	12	1	35 p.m.	1	25
Suez	12	2	5 p.m.	0	53

NOTICES.

Cable Assab-Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim-Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Arab

BY THE WAY.

FRENCH EGGS.

The shrinkage that has occurred during the last few years in the exportation of eggs from France, has induced many to think that the industry in that country is on the decline. That is not the case, however; but the explanation lies in the fact that the home consumption has increased, and, so far as one can tell, there has been no diminution in production. French eggs run those laid in England, very closely indeed; in fact, in many instances they are actually fresher than those produced upon our own farms, and it is possible to buy French eggs on the London market that were laid only three days previously. This is entirely due to the wonderful organisation that exists for collecting and forwarding the produce. If in no other direction (says the "Smallholder") we can learn a useful lesson from our French neighbours we can certainly follow their excellent example in the marketing of the produce.

COLOUR IN NATURE.

Nothing in nature is actually the colour we see it. It only appears to us at a given moment as a particular colour in relation to other apparent colours which surround it. Thus we may walk out on a rainy evening when the sky and everything is grey, and come indoors and light the lamp, and immediately the sky which we see through the window appears as a beautiful and tender blue, though there was no trace of blue in the sky a minute before when we were outside. The change is produced in our senses by the colour of the sky altering in relation to a range of warm colours in the lighted room. In the same way the presence of a man with a lantern or a light in a window will apparently change the colour of things in its neighbourhood, and a mass of any strong colour, such as red, blue, or orange, will suggest its contemplatory colour in surrounding objects.

ROBIN REDBREAST.

Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, commenting on the habit of calling new birds by old home names, regardless of specific differences, recalls the fact that the familiar name of "robin redbreast," first given to the European redbreast, is now borne in North America by a large redbreasted thrush; in the Island of Jamaica by a tiny crimson-throated kingfisher, and in British Guiana by a ground-starling which happens to present the suggestive colouring.

WISDOM AND WASHING.

These lines appear in "Truth," inspired by the dictum of Sir Almroth Wright, M. D., that frequent washing is a mistake from an hygienic point of view. Moreover Michael Angelo was warned by his father "Never Wash; have a good rub down."

Dear "Troof,"
Since larst I wrote to you
Concernin 'standard bread,
I've bin wot toffs call gratified
By somethink I 'ave read,
Which is, that was hin' ain't no good
If you would 'althy be,
To which I simply see "Ear 'ear!"
Jest have a look at me!
W'en larst yore 'umble 'ad a wash—
I ain't a-goin to tell;
But I remembers, to this day,
It made me fur from well,
Since'then, of water I've bin shy,
In fack, I've got a dread,
Of any liker, 'ceptin beer,
Yores trooly,
FRAZZLED FRED.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS FOR THE CORONATION.

For the second time Sir Frederick Bridge, the veteran against of Westminster Abbey is to conduct the musical a Coronation, and already, no doubt, he is receiving by every post offers of voluntary assistance from amateur musicians, who, as he mentioned at a banquet in his honour after King Edward's Coronation, usually explain that they are in great demand for functions of a similar character. A few of the applicants in 1902, however, frankly admitted that their main desire was to get into the Abbey somehow, and one young lady vocalist—with splendid testimonials as her success at suburban concerts—added as a postscript: "I should like to bring my dear mother with me into organ-loft, if you wouldn't mind. She has never seen a Coronation, and I should like to give her that treat before she dies." Anxious not to unduly prolong the ceremony, Sir Frederick suggested that he should curtail the anthem he had specially written, but King Edward would not agree, and ordered that every note of the musical programme should be performed.

A STRANGE MEDLEY OF ODD COMBINATIONS.

Judging from the musical journals of the time, the music at Queen Victoria's Coronation was not a great success. The "Musical World" was particularly severe in its strictures, as may be gathered from its remark that "there were eight oboe-players who were unanimous in a sturdy determination to play most villoinously out of tune." "The bassoons equalled the oboes," the critic added. The "Court Journal," even found fault with the State trumpeters, who, it said, at intervals in the service "performed sundry of what in military language are termed flourishes, but in musical would be considered a strange medley of odd combinations." And the "Spectator" summed up the musical part of the service as "a libel on the present state of the art in this country."

GREEK ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Modern Greek, as those who have visited Athens know, is a debased and corrupt form of ancient Greek, employing a number of foreign words and idioms to spin out its vocabulary. This is the language of the common people, but the more educated classes speak a purer and better Greek, which has been gradually enriched by the introduction of classic words, and purged of its foreign excrescences. The "good Greek" is, indeed, so much better than the bad Greek that it is not easily understood in the market-place. Which is to be the language of Greece in the future? This is the question which is agitating Athens at present, for the lower classes are devoted to their form of Greek, and the language which the majority speaks sooner or later prevails. To prevent this the University of Athens and educated people generally are making a great effort to have the best form of Greek taught in the schools and spoken exclusively in the Assembly. A debate on the question will take place next week, when the advocates of "high class" Greek and the people's Greek will have a rare battle.

A NEW BALZAC.

Lovers of Balzac will be interested to hear that what is supposed to be a hitherto unpublished novel by the great master will shortly be published in Paris. It is called "La Amour Masque, on Imprudence et Bonheur," and its publisher, M. Jean Gillequin, proposes to produce it in his cheap, if carefully edited, edition of Balzac, at the price of forty-five centimes (4 1-2d.). It treats of the adventures of a wealthy widow, who goes to the masked ball in the opera-house, and meets her second husband there. But the style of the book is said to be quiet unlike Balzac, and it may be the story was suggested by Balzac and written by one of his secretaries. At all events, here is a problem on which lovers of Balzac may like to exercise their ingenuity.

SPEECHES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Not a few members of Parliament would rejoice if some plan could be adopted for shortening speeches. A Standing Committee in the French Chamber has been considering this question. At present it is impossible to closure a member. He may speak as often and as long as he likes, until, indeed, he is shouted down by the Chamber. An interpellation can be started by one member, which is very different from our rule of adjournment, and many last a long time before the orders of the day are voted. And in a full-dress debate, the President has no list of speakers to guide him in the choice of summoning a member to the tribune, who, once there, can wander very far afield. The Committee does not propose to check this freedom of debate, except in the case of interpellations, complaints and personal explanations preceding the orders of the day. It is proposed that in such cases a member should be restricted to five minutes. The Committee also suggest that amendments to the Budget should be handed in on the first three days of the debate. Such amendments, as in our own case, have a habit of growing to an alarming extent. The French Chamber might wisely borrow a leaf from our procedure, requiring forty members for the support of a motion for adjournment.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW FLAGS FOR OLD.

In mail week Admiral Sir William May's command of the Home Fleet came to an end, and Vice Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman now reigns in his stead. Admiral May has given up a command which in strength, organisation, and efficiency has made steady progress under his immediate regime. The process of development will go on under his successor, whose flag in due course will fly at the head of a battle squadron of "Dreadnoughts" to which there will be affiliated a battl ecruiser force of single calibre gunships. These in turn will be supported by a second division composed partly of the earlier "Dreadnoughts" in association with such battleships of the "King Edward VII." class as are not relegated to the Third and Fourth Divisions from which the withdrawal of older units commences to-day with the hoistin" of Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg flag in the "Africa." In connection with the last-named appointment the change of flags which took place in mail week served to direct attention to the strengthening policy which the Third and Fourth Divisions have undergone during Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville's two years' appointment. This officer assumed the command when the merging of the Channel and Nore Divisions of the Home Fleet considerably weakened the force which he took over and left it composed of the battleships "Cæsar," "Magnificent," "Victorious," and the cruisers "Antrim" "Charybdis," "Cressy," and "Vindictive." Of these the only vessel now in the Nore Divisions is the "Cæsar," which is only about to be detached from it and in place of "Majesties" there are the later "Formidables," while the combination of cruisers is stronger than that which at first came under Admiral Neville's flag.

GERMANY'S 14-INCH GUN.

If it be the case that the battleship "Kaiser" (ex-"Ersatz Hildebrand,") which was launched at Kiel in mail week is to be armed with 14-inch guns, as reported, Germany will have made a notable advance in naval ordnance. The construction of a gun of this calibre was mentioned last year in a table giving the Krupp naval and coast defence armament; but it has been generally assumed that this new piece of ordnance would be mounted for the first time in the three battleships and armoured cruisers of the 1910 programme, which were ordered a year ago, but of which the commencement was delayed. These four ships are due for completion in the spring of 1913, by which time the British 13·5-inch gun should be carried in eight completed battleships and two armoured cruisers. This would have given us a distinct advantage in ships carrying guns heavier than the 12 inch, but the reported intention of the German Admiralty to instal their 14 inch gun in the first unit of a division of super-"Dreadnoughts" in course of construction means that the existence of this new calibre may have to be reckoned with as a potential factor much sooner that was anticipated. Of the ballistic capabilities of the 14 inch gun nothing is known, so that no comparison can be made between it and the British 13.5-inch, which fires a shell of 1,250lb. with an initial velocity of 2,821 foot-seconds and a muzzle energy of 69,000 foot-tons. It may, however, be safely assumed that the latest product of Krupp's will not be wanting in ballistic properties which will maintain the high reputation of the firm.

MASTODONS AND BIG GUNS.

The inelegant description of "monstrosities" which Mr. Arnold Hills, Chairman of the Thames Ironworks Company, recently gave to modern battleships and his dislike of their general characteristics does not find much favour in this country, and still less in Germany. An anonymous—but apparently well-informed—writer in the "Deutsche Warte" asserts that the German Marine Office is firmly convinced of the fighting efficiency of the "Dreadnought" type, and with guns disposed so that the whole of them can be trained on either broadside, Mr. Hill's lament concerning the waste of gunpower ceases to have any weight. On the other hand, this German critic shares with Mr. Hills in regretting the disappearance of the 6in. gun, adding that in the next sea fight there will be "an unpleasant surprise" for the fleet which is armed entirely on the heavy gun principle.

VALUE OF SECONDARY ARMAMENT.

The abolition of the secondary armament in capital ships is certainly not viewed with so much favour as when its deletion took effect, and it is a noteworthy fact that nowhere has the elimination of the 6in. quick-firing gun been carried to such a length as in the British Navy. The whole of Germany's "Dreadnought" type carry numerous 6in. guns, the new Austrian ships are to be provided with twelve, if not sixteen, 6in. weapons, and those building for the Argentine and Brazilian Governments will have batteries of 6in. and 4in. guns. On this point, therefore, the Chairman of the Thames Ironworks Company is by no means alone in deprecating the abandonment of guns of medium calibre, by which is meant a more powerful weapon than the 4in., which, in view of the present size and stability of torpedo craft, does not give promise of filling its anti-torpedo role with success.

A BOARD OF EX-TORPEDOISTS.

The Board of Admiralty as reconstituted by the replacement of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman by Vice-Admiral Sir George Le Clere Egerton as Second Sea Lord makes all four of the Sea Lord ex-torpedo specialists—a predominance which is believed to be unique—and with the exception of Captain Charles E. Madden, the Junior Sea Lord, all the professional members of the Board have held command of the torpedo schoolship "Vernon." The new Second Sea Lord joined the Board of Admiralty almost direct from active service, having as recently as last December relinquished the command of the Cape of Good Hope station. This is a decided advantage in many ways in connection with administrative duties, and Admiral Egerton will be able to bring to bear in his new and highly responsible office the experience gained by having been personally in touch with the service almost up to the time of being installed as one of its rulers.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood to be Constable of the Tower is a peculiarly happy one and well suited to the active veteran whose services to the Army are still fresh in the memory. Another interesting appointment made in mail week was that of Colonel G. R. C. Paul to be Aide-de-Camp to the King, a departure from precedent on which both Colonel Paul and the Army Service Corps are to be congratulated. Less comprehensible is the belated promotion to the rank of major-general of Brigadier-General F. Macbean. This officer enjoys a high reputation, and the fact that he was passed over when his turn came up for promotion some eighteen months ago was widely commented on. If his claims are admitted it is difficult to understand why for this period he should have been superseded by his juniors, and a question in Parliament might, perhaps, shed light on the latest vagary of the Selection Board.

OFFICERS' PAY IN CHINA.

It is not many years since the Chinese troops were taught to make faces to alarm the enemy, and to turn a somersault to avoid a blow. Matters have progressed since then, and the importance attached to efficiency is shown by the relatively high rates of pay which have now been sanctioned for officers of the Chinese army. A colonel is to get £455 a year, major £300, captain £225, and subaltern £120. Considering that an officer in China can live well on £50 a year, these figures show the importance which the Chinese attach to getting good men. When our Government have exhausted such expedients as prize cadetships and reduced age of entry, perhaps they may follow the lead given them by China.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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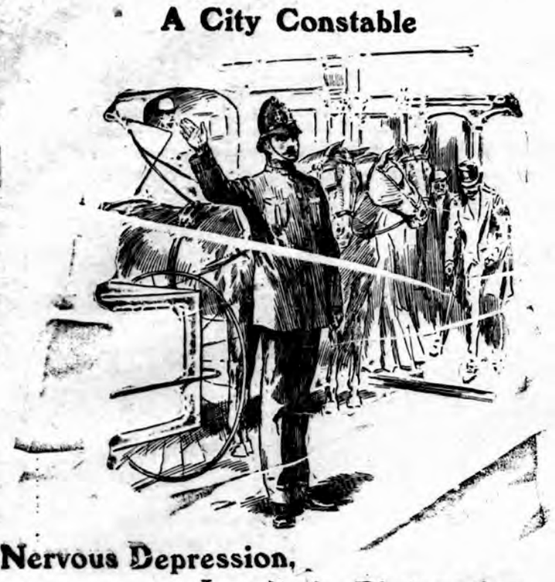
A City Constable



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